



PERSONAL NOTES

Arrivals and Departures of Residents and Visitors

IN THE SOCIAL WORLD

The Column Everybody Reads—Chat About Your Friends and Neighbors—Here and There.

M. A. Diehl, of Bedford, 4 is an advanced subscriber to the Gazette. William F. Mowry, Bedford 4 was in town on Saturday last.

L. J. Miller, of Schellsburg made his returns to Court on Wednesday. J. H. Crissman, Schellsburg Rt. 1 was in Bedford on Monday.

D. E. Corle, of Bedford called at the Gazette office on last Monday.

Dr. W. C. Miller, of Homestead motored to Bedford last week.

S. H. Mickle, of New Paris called on us one day this week.

A. E. Miller, New Paris made a business trip to Bedford on the 19.

C. S. Berkheimer, of Cessna, Rt. 1 was in Bedford on business on October 19th.

Robert Barkman, Everett 3 was in Bedford on a draft board errand yesterday.

Walter Mearkle, of Everett, Rt. 4 called at the Gazette office on the 21st.

W. H. McCleary, of Bedford Rt. 4 was in Bedford on business yesterday.

A. A. Diehl, of Lutzville Rt. 1 gave us 38 cents to pay his subscription to date.

H. B. Knisely, of Bedford 4, was in Bedford recently and gave the Gazette a call.

County Commissioner, Nevin Diehl, called at the Gazette office and had his subscription advanced. Miss Francis Mattingly of Bedford 4 called at the Gazette office the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Custer, of Schellsburg, Rt. 1 were callers at the Gazette office Wednesday.

Mrs. Wilson Lysinger, of Bedford called at the Gazette office on Tuesday.

W. E. Replogle and Master Curtis of Wodbury called at the Gazette office on Tuesday.

Lee Diehl, of Bedford Rt. 2, called at the Gazette and paid in advance.

J. H. Mowry, of New Buena Vista paid us a visit while in Bedford on Saturday last.

E. R. Stayer, of Bedford Rt. 1 called at our office on the 19th and made an advance deposit.

Maine potatoes have reached the market price drop from \$1.75 and \$2.00 to \$1.00 and \$1.25.

Mrs. Walter Kegg, Bedford 4 paid us a visit yesterday while in Bedford.

J. F. Rawlings, of Colerain township and one of her sterling Democrats gave us a call and paid to 1919 last Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Levi Roudabush of St. Clairsville were in Bedford recently and called to renew their acquaintance.

Gerni H. McElfish of Flintstone, Md. Rt. 1 and brother Ralph and Master Harold were in Bedford last Friday on business.

S. F. Diehl president of the Friends Cove Mutual Fire Insurance Company was in Bedford last Monday.

Mrs. William Nagler of Bedford spent from Friday until Wednesday with her sister Mrs. F. M. Suter of Mann's Choice.

Rev. J. Albert Eyler of Bedford, will hold service in the reformed Church of Schellsburg on Sunday evening next, October 27th.

Elm Weimer and Frank Fletcher two of Monroe's hustling farmers and coon hunters brought their wives to Bedford on last Friday. They put four coons in the bag the other night.

Bernadette Mattingly, after spending a week as the guest of her grand mother, Mrs. Mattingly, returned to her home at Hanover, Tuesday. She was accompanied by her two little sisters.

J. C. Foster, of Six Mile Run was transacting business in Bedford yesterday. He says the "Flu" is under control fairly well in Broad Top but that Saxton has it now.

Mrs. John Line of West Pitt St. returned home on Sunday from a short visit at her sisters at Fort home stopped at Pittsburgh to visit her son, Donald.

Salvationists Raise Silk Worms. An annual silk camp for the cultivation of the silkworm has been established by the Salvation Army in a 10,000-acre mulberry forest near Lucknow, India.

RED CROSS NOTICE.

Christmas Cartons to pack gifts for boys can be obtained at the Red Cross Headquarters in the Barnett Building, Bedford, Pa. Relations and friends must present a Tag, which should be gotten from the boy or boys. These tags will be issued in France. No carton can or will be given out unless a tag is presented for the same. The contents of the Cartons must not exceed 2 lb. 15 carton can be sent to one boy. Please remember this fact. Write to your boy or boys to send you a request tag.

Persons desiring to enlist as Red Cross Nurses, can do so by applying to Mrs. F. W. Jordan, Jr. for questionaire blanks, which include the following:

1. For Graduate Nurse.
2. For pupil Nurse.
3. Ungraduated Nurse.
4. Trained Attendants.
5. Practical Nurses.
6. Midwives.

7. Women who have taken Red Cross courses, viz., Hygiene and Home care of the sick. Home Dietetics and First Aid. Classes in Hygiene and Home care of the sick, will be organized at an early date. Diplomas will be given at the end of the courses. Gas masks can be obtained at the Red Cross rooms.

For The Belgians:

12 large boxes of good warm clothing.

1 large box of new flannelet clothing for children made in Bedford work rooms.

For Use in the Influenza Epidemic for Findleyville, Pa.

25 Pillows.

50 Pillow cases.

30 Flannelet Night-Gowns.

15 Flannelet Shifts.

20 Gauze Masks.

112 Blankets. (New).

Commencing about the first of December, a series of suppers and entertainments will be given by the Ladies of the Red Cross of Bedford Pa.

FARM EMPLOYEES MAY DO OTHER WORK ACT IN GOOD FAITH.

We have decided to permit registrants who have deferred classification as farm workers to engage in some other essential industry during the months of December, January and February. We do this on account of the great shortage of labor in some of the other industries and at the earnest request of large employers of labor and, we might add, at the suggestion of some of the local Boards. Registrants desiring to do this will file their applications with the Local Boards, who will forward the same to us with their recommendation and we will notify the registrants and the Local Boards of our decision in each case. This permission will only be granted where it is clearly apparent that the temporary absence of the farm worker will not in any way reduce the productivity of the farm, and registrants will be expected to act in the utmost good faith or suffer a reclassification. The whole object is to keep all labor employed in essential war industries up to the maximum.

District Board No. 3, Western.

James S. eBacon—Chairman.

George M. Smith, of Dudley, Pa. and Myrtle I. Wagner, of Broad Top City were united in marriage in Cumberland last Tuesday.

The latest on the list of nonessentials is a good loafing place.

The best soldier is the one who has just received a letter from home.

As for the Yanks, the longer they are in this scrap the harder they fight.

The man who is looking for work now finds "Welcome" on every door-mat.

There are worse things than being caught in a slacker raid, providing you are not a slacker.

Too many a war garden was raised to give the bugs a fat feed. Fight off the Huns, men.

People who begin the use of gas bombs should know which way the wind blows.

A huge corn crop is shortly to be harvested, making impossible a shortage of mush.

Are you studying French so as to be able to talk with the boys when they come back?

Legs.

"It seems to me," said the almost philosopher, "the fellow who is constantly losing his temper would have sense enough to quit hunting it up every time."

OCTOBER COURT

OCTOBER TERM OF ARGUMENT COURT.

Court convened on Wednesday, 23, 1918, at 10 o'clock A. M. with all Judges present.

Estate of S. A. VanOrmer, deceased, petition for allowance to minor.

Estate of Ann Eliza Finnegan, deceased; order awarded to pay natural guardian.

Estate of Simon College, deceased; report of Auditor filed.

Estate of Levi Smith, deceased; report of Auditor filed.

Estate of John W. Heifer, deceased; leave granted executor to bid at sale.

Petition of H. W. Wyland; for order to satisfy mortgage.

Estate of Jesse Shroyer, deceased; Auditor's report filed.

Estate of Luther Holler, deceased; citation awarded.

Petition of John C. Andrews for appointment as County Commissioner, filed.

Estate of David Debaugh, deceased; report of appraisers filed.

Estate of David S. Koontz, deceased; return of sale filed.

Estate of Kate Wonderly, deceased; order of sale filed.

Estate of Solomon W. Fickes, deceased; order of sale awarded.

Estate of Millard B. Clark, deceased; petition for Commissioner in partition.

Estate of Lewis Benna, deceased; order of sale awarded.

Estate of William Layton, Bedford County Trust Company appointed guardian.

Estate of William H. Diehl, deceased; Auditor's report filed.

Estate of Mike Couch, deceased; Auditor's report filed.

Estate of Jesse Shroyer, deceased; exceptions to report of Auditor filed.

Petition of B. Frank Smith for appointment as County Auditor.

In re Lunacy of Hattie Chappell; George Points, Dr. H. B. Strock and N. M. Diehl appointed a commission.

Estate of Solomon Weimer, deceased; widow's appraisement filed. Same estate; order of sale awarded.

Bedford County Trust Company appointed guardian of Woodrow Smith and Myrtle Smith.

Estate of Henry Miller, deceased; petition to strike off confirmation of sale.

Petition of Blair Blackburn for appointment of a guardian; A. J. Crissman appointed.

Resignation of Emerson Whited as supervisor in Broad Top Township. Theophilus S. Figard appointed to fill said vacancy.

Financial Statement of the Provident Life and Trust Company filed.

Petition of J. M. Kennell for appointment as County Commissioner filed.

H. FRANK KIMMELL.

H. Frank Kimmell died of pneumonia at the Altoona hospital at 5:40 o'clock yesterday afternoon (October 15), born April 30, 1890 near New Paris, Bedford County. He was employed with the Pennys in the Fourth street car shops. He was a member of the United Evangelical church, the I. O. O. F. No. 32 Camp, P. O. S. of A. and the P. R. R. relief. He is survived by his wife and the parents' J. O. and Catharine Kimmell of near New Paris, four brothers and three sisters: Sharon W. and Mrs. James Seese of near New Paris, Emery of New Buena Vista, Mrs. Mary Butterbaugh and Mrs. Martha Small of Johnstown, Arthur Sewell of Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas and Lewis D. of Altoona. He was married last March to a Miss Mary Wilson of Altoona. He had served some time in the U. S. service as a motor mechanic at Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga., but had received an honorable discharge from the service. The remains will be taken to the home at 411 eleventh street, where private funeral services will be held on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Private interment in Oak Ridge cemetery.

MISS JENNIE LEO.

Miss Jennie Leo of Bedford died Monday at the Allegheny Hospital Cumberland Maryland, of pneumonia. She had previously contracted typhoid fever but had regained her health and while recuperating she contracted a cold which resulted in the pneumonia. She was 41 years old and was born and raised and educated in Bedford Borough. Her father was John Leo. She has one brother, Harry Leo, of Pittsburgh, and two sisters Mrs. Cataldo of Elwood City and Mrs. Owen Eward, of Windber.

The funeral was held on Wednesday privately by Father McKinney and interment was in the Catholic Cemetery of Bedford.

GEORGE EDWARD LITTLE

Defiance

George Edward Little, son of John H. and Catharine Little, of Defiance died October 18, last Friday at Memorial Hospital, Huntington. He was born June 6, 1899 at Defiance and was a graduate of the common High School in 1917 and was employed by the P. R. R. Co. at Tyrone where he made a splendid record for ability and aptitude. He leaves besides his parents, two brothers, Howard, of Tyrone, and John H. Jr. of Harrisburg and six sisters, Mrs. Cloyd Weimer, of Pleasant Unity, Pa. and Misses Mary, Caroline, Dorothy, Cathleen, and Louise at home.

The funeral was held Monday in the M. E. Church of Defiance, and burial was made at Hopewell cemetery. Rev. Allen, of Everett, conducted the services which were private.

J. RALPH SEIFERT.

John Ralph Seifert, aged 33 years died last Thursday night at his home 119 Bedford Street Cumberland. He was born and raised in Bedford and for nine years was a Baltimore and stationed a portion of the time at Everts Creek. Later he left the employ of the railroad and engaged in the motorcycle and automobile business on Baltimore avenue. Death was due to pneumonia.

His wife who before her marriage was Miss Lippold, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lippold, Bedford road, survives and also his parents Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Seifert, Bedford, Pa.; two brothers, Mark L. Seifert, of Bedford and Hayden Seifert, cigar and news dealer, of Bedford and two sisters, Miss Lenore B. bookkeeper for the Holland Company, Cumberland. The father and mother, brother and sisters reside at 20 Altamont Terrace.

A prominent physical director says every great athlete inherits his physical perfection from his mother. About all dad seems to do is pay the bills.

Baron Burián of Austria-Hungary says that war is "senseless bloodshed." There is no teacher like experience, and it took four years to whip the lesson in.

Cuffed trousers are to be abandoned by federal orders to save material, says an exchange. Why not make men wear knickerbockers and save more material?

Yes, the great American college boy, like all the other great American boys from farm and factory, city, town and country, is giving a good account of himself on the fighting line.

Spurgeon's Philosophy.

To get, we must give; to accumulate, we must scatter; to make ourselves happy, we must make others happy.

SERVICE THAT WINS THE SOLDIER HEART

Fred Lockley, Y. M. C. A., Tells of the Gratitude of the Boys at the Front.

"One of the discoveries men are making over here," Fred Lockley, of the Y. M. C. A. and of Portland, Oregon, writes from London, "is that more pleasure can be had out of giving than getting. Many a man who has spent money freely in the old days to buy pleasure is finding that he gets more pleasure over here by the spending of one's self in the service of others. "A few months ago I went out with a fellow Y. M. C. A. secretary to hunt up out-of-the-way detachments of troops. A stable guard here, a machine gun company there, a platoon somewhere else. We carried our goods in an automobile. We had plenty of writing paper and envelopes for free distribution, and chocolate, cookies, chewing tobacco and smoking tobacco, cigarettes, razor blades, tooth paste and things of that kind for sale. American war service workers were busy everywhere. We found Salvation Army lassies making doughnuts for the boys and K. of C. secretaries giving help. Books furnished by the American Library Association were to be seen on all sides.

"Hearing firing at a distance, we drove down the road and found a score or so of men at machine gun practice. The officer gave the men half an hour recess to buy goods.

"At another place we came in sight of a lieutenant drilling a platoon. I said to the lieutenant: 'How soon before you dismiss the company? We have Y. M. C. A. goods for sale.'

"He said: 'Right now. Sergeant, dismiss the company!'

"And ten seconds later the company was in line waiting to buy goods from our traveling 'Y.' Grateful is no name for it. The men can't do enough to show their gratitude."

VOTE FOR

WARREN S. HOENSTINE

The present Democratic Candidate for Assembly for Bedford County is Warren S. Hoenstine. He received his education in the Public schools he entered Millersville State Normal and graduated from said institution in June 1916. He followed teaching successfully for two annual terms. During the year of 1917 and 1918 he was principal of a High School in Cambria County. Mr. Voter you can readily see that he is eminently qualified intellectually for the office to which he has been nominated. In all other ways, he is equally qualified. Just after the Spring nomination he entered the United States Army and at present is stationed at Fort Taylor Kentucky.

Since he is in training for putting down the "Hun" he is unable to make a canvass of the county. Mr. Voter wouldn't it be wise for you to think over the matter, and you must finally come to the conclusion that it is your ardent duty to support a soldier boy for the office of Assembly. Now, Mr. Editor I wish to ask you a few questions about his opponent. Is he in training for a soldier to fight the Hun? Was he in the first draft? Is he a single man? Did he claim exemption and on what ground?

Signed

A Voter.

No, he is not in training at all. He filed exemption papers though he is single and has no dependents what ever no more than any other boy who has gone to the front and notnot near as worthy of exemption as many young men who have been called. He was in the first draft and claimed exemption on the ground that he was a member of the legislature. He is no farmer but a lumber dealer.

It seems hardly reasonable that many American boys will settle down in France after the war is over, as some surmise. The 20-cent piece doesn't look as big as the American dollar.

The country is appropriating money for the war by billions, but everything else in the way of supplies is on a corresponding scale. In fact, what this country is doing on a big scale is enough to stagger humanity.

The stories of a fleet or more of submarines are now explained by the whales washed up along the Atlantic coast, riddled by bullets. As camouflage for U-boats the whales are getting decidedly the worst of it at the hands of nervous mariners.

First-Known Envelope.

The first envelope of which there is any knowledge inclosed a letter sent in 1866, by Sir William Turnbull to Sir James O'Connell. The epistle, with its coverings, is still preserved in the British Museum.

DAVID H. FAIR.

Junia

David H. Fair, in the still hours of the night answered the call never to return on Tuesday 15th at his home at New Buena Vista. After a brief illness and health failing for the past year he was unable to perform his many duties. He has resided at this place for a number of years and was well known far and near by many friends. He was a man who could and always willing to do any kind of work. He was also a number of years. He was a kind and loving husband and father and will be greatly missed by a host of friends. He leaves to mourn in grief his wife and two daughters: Mrs. Harry Suder and Mrs. Harry Hille-gas of near this place. Also seven Elmore Fair now of Bedford, Mrs. Mrs. George Kinton of Hyndman. Also two brothers: John Fair of near Mann's Choice and Samuel Fair of Johnstown. He was born in Somerset County March 12 1853, died at his home October 15th. Aged 65 years 7 month and 3 days. The funeral services were held in the Reformed church at this place conducted by the Rev. Gilbert, Pastor of the Lutheran Church of Schellsburg. Interment in the Schellsburg Cemetery.

REV. CARL W. DRAKE.

The Rev. Carl W. Drake, aged 38 years, a native of near Cumberland, port, Pa. where he was pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church on East Third street. Rev. Mr. Drake was a son of the late John H. and Nancy E. Drake, and was born on a farm on the Baltimore pike, eight miles east of Cumberland, Maryland. He was educated for the ministry at Pa. where he first had a charge, going from there to Saxton, Pa. and again returning to Williamsport. He has been in the ministry 11 years. He is survived by his wife, who was a Miss Dennison, and two children. There are four sisters. Mrs. Robert C. Stotler, Cumberland, Mrs. Chas. Brotemarkle, and Mrs. C. A. Rice, Keyser, W. Va. and Mrs. Charles L. Sisk, Ridgeley, W. Va. and one brother, Charles E. Drake, Hazen, this county. The funeral was held at Williamsport yesterday and good attended by Charles E. Dr. volun-Charles L. Sisk, Mrs. Brotemarkle and Mrs. Stotler.

MRS. TAYLOR TWIGG.

Mrs. Audrey Elizabeth Twigg, aged 35, wife of Taylor C. Twigg, clerk in Kerber's shoe store, died Saturday forenoon at her home on Bedford street from pneumonia, super-induced by Spanish influenza. She is survived by her husband and one son Arnold, and daughter, Mildred, her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Snyder, two brothers, Roy Snyder, the electrician, and Grover C

"Fix my teeth well, Davis, so I can bite. There are lots of people I would like to bite."

Thus spoke the German emperor, in a playful mood, to his American dentist, Dr. Arthur N. Davis.

And the Kaiser spoke plainly of some of those whom he "would like to bite." He spoke insultingly of President Wilson and other prominent Americans who have dared to oppose him.

Dr. Davis has told it all in the startling articles that are to appear in this paper.

Don't Fail to Read The Kaiser as I Knew Him for 14 Years

(continued from last week)

ing the water out of our trenches into the French trenches."

"Well, I suppose the French pump it right back again, don't they?"

"You're quite right, quite right. That's exactly what they do. Really, it's a great lark."

Remarks of this kind rather sickened me of this self-satisfied young man. I realized, of course, that his part in the war was played at such a safe distance from the front lines that he was probably not familiar with all the horrors of trench warfare, and yet it could not be possible that he was unaware of the terrific loss of life and the untold agony and suffering which millions of his people had to endure while the "nonsensical" war continued.

After diplomatic relations were broken off between America and Germany, the crown prince and his family ceased coming to me. They were afraid, no doubt, of public criticism, although the Kaiser was not.

Of the Kaiser's other children, Prince William Eitel Frederick and Prince Oscar were the only ones I never met.

Prince Adelbert, the Kaiser's third son, was a very handsome and charming man. He always came to me attired in a naval officer's uniform. I saw him but a few times, as he was seldom in Berlin, and he never talked on matters of general importance. I never saw him after America entered the war.

Prince August Wilhelm, the fourth son, was perhaps the most democratic of them all. He sometimes came to see me in an ordinary taxicab and he was the only one of the Kaiser's sons whom I ever saw in civilian dress. He was the first member of the royal family to come to me after the murder of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, and he was in mourning when he called. He looked very sad and dejected and gave me the first intimation that the tragedy of Sarajevo would almost inevitably lead to a general war.

In January, 1918, in speaking of the part that America would take in the war, he mentioned that his officers had told him that 60,000 Americans were on the western front. "We don't believe it, however," he added. "How could they get there without our knowing it? Our U-boats would certainly have found it out. No, Davis, it's not true."

Prince Joachim, the Kaiser's youngest son, and one of the last of the royal family to visit me, reminded me very much of his eldest brother, the crown prince. He was tall and slender and would have been good-looking but for a retreating chin which was very pronounced. He had a little respect for public opinion as the crown prince, and while the U-boat Deutschland was on its way to America principally to bring back a cargo of rubber, the supply of which was exhausted in Germany, this sixth son of the Kaiser was driving around the country in a big car and using up enormous rubber tires, while rubber was worth its weight in gold and many cars for the army were supplied with plain iron wheels.

This prince was the only member of the royal family to get near enough to the firing line to get shot. The injury, which he received while at the western front, was only a slight flesh wound of the thigh, but it was enough

to start him limping through history. It was such a superficial wound that it couldn't have caused him one-half as much pain as it gave the whole royal family pleasure.

The fact that one of the Kaiser's own sons had actually been wounded and shed his royal blood in active service was something that the inspired press will never stop crowding over, but by just what accident the prince happened to come within range of the bullet has never been disclosed. Nevertheless he received the Iron Cross of the first class, or, as some one who realized the significance of the incident, remarked, "A first-class iron cross for a second-class wound."

As he limped into my office, the young prince—he is now only twenty-eight—remarked: "See what one of your damned American bullets did to me!"

"How do you know it was an American bullet?" I asked.

"The Russians have nothing else!"

I told him on one occasion that the people were complaining of the food shortage.

"They have food enough," he answered. "The best thing they do is to complain! Don't they complain in America? The fact is they have too much to eat, anyway. They don't know what they want."

CHAPTER XIII.

The Kaiser at Army Headquarters.

To what extent the Kaiser is responsible for the failures and entitled to credit for the successes of his armies in the present war, I am not in a position to say, but if he did not actually direct the military policy, he at least kept closely in touch with everything that was going on. From the very beginning of hostilities he lived the major part of the time at the great army headquarters and was in constant consultation with his military leaders.

I had several opportunities to see the Kaiser while he was at the various great army headquarters.

In the spring of 1916 I received a long-distance telephone message from the great army headquarters, which was then in the palace of the Prince von Pless at Pless, to the effect that the Kaiser wanted me to go there.

During the course of my work one of his private secretaries came in repeatedly with telegrams and messages for the Kaiser, and he would usually excuse himself and read them. Sometimes he would be summoned outside to consult with important persons who were there to see him, but he was never gone more than ten minutes at a time.

I did not think he looked exceptionally well. He seemed to be very tired and he had very little to say—in itself an indication that he was not exactly normal.

When my work for the morning was over and his valet, who had assisted me, had been excused, the Kaiser gazed at me for a moment or two and then, apropos of nothing, burst out with the rather remarkable announcement: "The man who brought this catastrophe on the world, Davis, should be strung up by the neck, and that man is not I, as the world seems to think! The czar of Russia and the king of England, when they were at the wedding of my daughter—guests at my own house, mind you, and my blood relatives—hatched this plot against me. They were envious of my power, but they will now learn what that power is."

In the same breath almost he made the inconsistent remark: "England will never be able to raise an efficient army; it took Germany one hundred years to accomplish what she has done!"

Some time after this, one of the biggest merchants in Berlin told me that he had heard on the stock exchange that the Kaiser had made the remark that the king and czar had hatched the plot against him, and as I had repeated the Kaiser's statement to no one, I realized that he must have told the same thing to others. If this version of the starting of the war was put into circulation with the idea of absolving the Kaiser, it certainly didn't carry conviction even among the Germans themselves. The merchant who spoke to me about it, at any rate, made fun of the idea, and I never heard the point seriously raised by anyone else of influence.

Before I left the Kaiser that morning he spoke of the Anglo-French loan which had been floated in America and condemned us severely for countenancing it. When I told him that Germany had also floated a loan in America, he replied: "But ours was only \$10,000,000, while theirs is \$500,000,000!" to which I naturally rejoined that the size of the loan could certainly not affect the question of our neutrality in floating it.

He criticized our bankers who handled the loan, and when I asked him if he had ever seen the number of German names that appeared on the list of bankers who were interested in it, he said he hadn't read the list, but he was quite sure there was one bank in New York which wouldn't touch it. "That bank wouldn't touch anything that would be detrimental to Germany!" he added.

Several months later I was called to Pless again and was shown to the same room I had visited on the former occasion. When the Kaiser entered he stood erect, with his hands to his side, clicked his heels together and saluted me as a soldier salutes a superior officer, smiling as he did so, and I knew he was in good humor.

Nevertheless he had but little to say. His criticism of Mr. Wilson on this occasion I have recorded elsewhere in these pages.

In June of 1917, after the great army

headquarters had been removed to Homburg r. d. Höhe, and Krenznaach (two neighboring villages) I was called there to see the Kaiser, and three weeks later I went there again to see the Kaiser. I noticed at the station the Kaiser's private train composed of five dark green cars upon each of which was plainly marked the Imperial coat of arms. The cars had special folding steps.

Two rooms were assigned to me on one of the upper floors of the palace and my meals consisted of the same kind of food as I had always had before the war, although the hunger epidemic was raging throughout the country. It was almost worth the trip for the sake of the meals alone.

After I had treated the Kaiser in the morning I went to my rooms, as I knew it would be three o'clock before he would be ready for me again. He never allowed anything to interfere with his after-dinner nap.

After the Kaiser had had his sleep, I was summoned to his dressing room. He entered the room attired in a red flannel undershirt. It was the first time I had ever seen him in such a state of plebeian negligee, and I received more or less of a shock. I had been so accustomed to seeing him in uniform, both in pictures and in person, that it had never occurred to me that underneath that symbol of pomp the Kaiser probably dressed the same as we lesser mortals. I noticed incidentally that when he put on his military coat he put it on right over his undershirt.

Homburg was much nearer the firing line than Pless, although, of course, at a very safe distance. I noticed, however, that here anti-aircraft guns had been planted, but apart from that there was hardly any more activity than there had been at Pless.

While walking down the corridor I was stopped by an officer and asked who I was, but, as a rule, I came and went without molestation and seldom had to show my pass, which one of the Kaiser's adjutants had given me and which permitted me to enter and leave army headquarters for the whole year 1917.

When I was driven through the streets of Homburg, both coming from and going to the railroad station, in the Kaiser's motorcar, and the second man, or bugler, on the front seat, blew the horn, people came running out of stores and from afar to get a view of the important personage who occupied the Kaiser's own car! Many of them saluted me or raised their hats, and I thought how angry they would have been had they known they were putting themselves to so much trouble to salute an alien enemy!

The ridiculousness of the whole thing impressed me very much. For the moment I was part of the play which was ever being made to impress and awe those whom the Kaiser was pleased to refer to as "my people," but whose approbation means everything, even to a monarch who rules "by divine right."

CHAPTER XIV.

The Kaiser and Things American.

Among the Germans generally there is a surprising degree of ignorance regarding conditions in America. The untraveled German has but the vaguest ideas concerning our people and our institutions. I have had patients of intelligence and education ask me how we are able to cope with the Indians. In view of the extent of German emigration to America and the vast volume of commercial transactions between the two countries, it is almost unbelievable that such erroneous notions should prevail in these enlightened days, but they do.

This fact partially serves to explain how easy it was for the Kaiser and his inspired press to pull the wool over the people's eyes regarding the unimportance of America's entry into the war. It doesn't explain at all, however, how completely the Kaiser himself underestimated us and our power, for I doubt whether there is any foreigner living, who has never visited America who knows more about our country than the German emperor. Indeed, he was more familiar with many of our problems than many of our countrymen, and he frequently revealed to me in the course of our conversations how thoroughly posted he was on American conditions.

Long before the subject of forest conservation was taken up seriously in this country, the Kaiser pointed out to me what a great mistake we were making in not devoting more attention to it.

"Can you tell me, Davis, why you have so many forest fires in your country?" he asked, after a particularly destructive conflagration in the West had destroyed many acres of timber. "How does it happen?"

I explained to him that most of the forest fires came from sparks from locomotives. Careless lumbermen allowed the branches which they lopped off the trees to remain on the ground and when they were ignited by sparks the fire sometimes spread to the uncut timber. As the facilities for extinguishing fire in these unpopulated regions were practically nil and the climate made the timber particularly inflammable, these fires usually attained serious dimensions.

"That points out again the inefficiency of your form of government," he commented. "You have laws requiring the railways to use appliances to arrest the sparks from their engines. Haven't you? Why don't you enforce them? Your people don't seem to realize that it takes years to grow a tree. Because you have more than you need today, you make no preparation for tomorrow. For every tree cut down another should be planted. If you don't adopt some such measure the time will surely come when America

will have to turn to Germany for timber."

The Kaiser was a harsh critic of our election system. The idea of a four-year term for the president was naturally repugnant to one who held such exalted notions as to the rights of rulers. It would be too much to expect the Hohenzollern mind to approve of a constitution which provided for the ruler's return to private life after a period of four years at the head of the government.

He declared that with a constant change of administration it was quite out of the question for this country to follow any definite policy. It was bad enough even so far as internal affairs were concerned, he said, but such a system made it impossible for the ruler to have a prominent place in international politics.

"You can't expect the nations of the world to deal with America as they deal among themselves when the next change of administration may mean the adoption of an entirely new foreign policy," he declared. "There can be nothing stable about the foreign policy of a nation whose leaders change every four years."

American party politics were a constant source of embarrassment to the Kaiser. He always seemed undecided as to just how he should receive an American of prominence. If he happened to be of the same political faith as the administration, the Kaiser was afraid to do him too much honor for fear of offending the opposing party, who might win the next election; and if he were not of the same party as the administration, the Kaiser feared to honor him lest more immediate resentment be stirred up in America. Thus he refused to receive Bryan on two different occasions when a Republican administration was in power.

He criticized very strongly, too, our election methods.

"Instead of discussing principles, your political candidates exchange personalities," he said. "My people would be shocked at the sort of speeches and accusations which figure in all your political campaigns. Over here, nothing of the kind is ever heard."

The Kaiser was very much interested in our negro problem. It seemed to have a great fascination for him, and he frequently referred to it. He told me that he understood there were 15,000,000 negroes in this country, but they were dying off in great numbers through consumption and other diseases to which they offered but poor resistance.

"The negro will always be a great problem in your country, however," he added. "They don't mix socially with the whites, and there will be constant friction. My brother (Prince Henry), when he returned from his visit to America, told me a lot about these negroes. Indeed, one of the most impressive things he heard there was a choir of negro voices. He said they sang some wonderful melodies, and their voices were as clear as bells."

After the war started, the Kaiser referred to the negroes again. "Now is your chance to settle your negro problem," he declared, half facetiously, of course. "If America insists upon coming into the war, why doesn't she send her negroes across and let us shoot them down?"

When a fleet of our battleships visited Kiel some six years ago the Kaiser paid them a visit and was very much interested. When he called to see me shortly afterward he told me of his experience.

"I went over the ships from top to bottom," he declared. "They are excellent vessels, every one of them, and I was very much impressed with the way they are manned and officered. I have only one criticism—the lattice-work conning towers, or fighting masts. The only possible use I can see in them would be to train vines on them and install an elevator inside, and serve tea in the afternoon to the ladies on top—the most beautiful place for serving afternoon tea I can imagine."

"But, seriously speaking," he went on, "I can't see that these masts have any practical value. On the contrary, I can see very serious disadvantages in them. No matter what nation you might be fighting, your enemy would always be able to recognize you at a distance, before you could identify him, because the warships of all other nations look very much alike at a distance."

"They say these conning towers are armed," he went on, "but you would never get close enough to your enemy to use such small guns. Again, if one of those masts were hit it would send a shower of steel about the heads of the men on board, and would not only put many of them out of action, but it could be in the way. Suppose, too, the mast were struck down and hung over the side? It would drag through the water, and would not only seriously impede the vessel, but it would cause the ship to list and expose a larger area on one side than would be safe. No, Davis, your fighting masts, as I have said, might answer first-rate for serving tea, but I don't think much of them for active service."

But if the Kaiser saw much in American ways and customs to condemn, he likewise saw much to commend, and, before the war, he was liberal in his praise of many of our qualities and achievements.

He was very much interested, for instance, in the experiments and discoveries of Luther Burbank. To make Germany self-supporting as far as food resources were concerned was one of his dearest ambitions. He realized that in the event of a world war his people would probably suffer more from lack of food than they would from hostile bullets, and he was hoping that he would be able to obviate that

condition before his country was put to the test. He was constantly preaching simplified diet and the conservation of food reserves, and he had great hopes that much could be done in a scientific way to help solve general food problems. When attending dinners given him by his officers, his wishes respecting simple menus were always carefully followed.

The Kaiser enjoyed American humor. He was very fond of Mark Twain, and he followed one or two of the American monthlies and weeklies more or less regularly. He told me that, one evening while in his sitting room in the Berlin palace, reading something in an American magazine, he ran across a story which caused him to laugh so much and so loud that the ladies of the court, who heard him in an adjacent room, came running in with their knitting to see what the matter was.

The Kaiser had little respect for our architecture. He thought our skyscrapers, of which he had seen illustrations, were hideous.

"How terrible to desecrate the landscape with such tall buildings," he commented. "They hurt the eye. How can people live in them?"

I explained that most of the buildings to which he referred were office buildings, but that we did have fourteen and fifteen-story apartment houses and hotels, and even higher ones, in which the upper floors were used for living purposes just the same as the lower ones. He couldn't believe it possible that people would consent to live so far above the ground, and from his own aversion to visit a place that was even one story above the ground floor, I rather got the idea that he was afraid of height. Under the building laws prevailing in Germany no building of more than five stories may be erected.

Perhaps the quality that he envied most in us was our inventive genius. When Orville Wright was flying at Tempelhof, in Berlin, in the early days of aviation, the Kaiser couldn't restrain his admiration.

"I wish I could encourage my people to become great inventors, such as America has produced," he declared, rather hopelessly. "I admire your wonderful inventive genius."

The Kaiser objected very much to the fact that many of the foreign opera singers were attracted to New York by reason of the fabulous sums paid them at the Metropolitan opera house.

Despite the fact that the Kaiser accused us of spending our money too lavishly, he repeatedly charged the English as well as ourselves with being money-worshippers.

"The Anglo-Saxons worship mammon, and they try to gloss it all over with a show of religion," he said. "Your rich Americans have so much money, Davis, that they really don't know what to do with it. Why, recently one of your millionaires saw my castle at Corfu and sent one of his representatives to the court with the presumptuous message, 'Please tell the Kaiser that I will buy his castle at Corfu, and ask him what his price is! I had word sent back that the castle was not for sale. The American then told my representative that he wouldn't take 'no' for an answer. The cheek of the man! He said he didn't care how much it cost. I sent word back to that man that there were not enough dollars in the world to buy that castle. There are some things that your dollars won't buy, Davis, and one of them is my beautiful castle at Corfu!"

CHAPTER XV.

The German People.
The oath of allegiance which every German soldier and public official takes binds him first to support the Kaiser, with his life and his money, and then the fatherland.

That is what the Kaiser referred to when he said, in the course of an address to a body of recruits at Potsdam:

"Body and soul you belong to me. If I command you to shoot your fathers and your mothers . . . you must follow my command without a murmur."

The same thought is involved, of course, in the Kaiser's invariable use of the possessive pronoun, first person, in talking of the German people. He always says "my people," never "the people." The worst feature about it is that not only does the Kaiser proceed upon the assumption that he owns the German people "body and soul," but the people themselves are willing to admit it. The Germans are the most willing vassals in the world.

Veneration and awe of the Kaiser are bred in the bone of the Germans. Even among the socialists, who are not nearly as opposed to the monarchical idea as is commonly supposed, there is strong sentiment of loyalty toward the emperor. True, the socialists are clamoring constantly for the reform vote and other political changes, but I doubt very much whether—before the war, at any rate—a large percentage of socialists would have seized the opportunity to dethrone the Kaiser had it presented itself. Certainly any such attempt would have been speedily smothered by those who remained loyal, even without the aid of the military.

As long as the Kaiser is able to uphold German's place among the nations of the world, so long will his people uphold him. They will stand behind him as long as he goes forward; they will repudiate him as soon as he turns back. They will acclaim him in triumph, but will not tolerate him in defeat. The Kaiser himself realizes that his tenure of office rests upon victory. The war was started for the sake of world dominion; it has been continued solely to save the Kaiser's throne.

(Continued Next Week.)

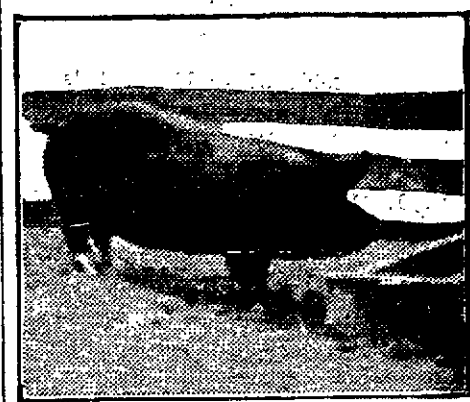
FARM ANIMALS

PREVENT DISEASES OF HOGS

Most Important Way to Conserve and Increase Pork Production—Eliminate Mud Holes.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In the problem of conserving and increasing pork production, it must be remembered that one of the chief factors is the prevention of disease. Swine, particularly young animals, are



Healthy Pigs Kept Under Sanitary Conditions Are Better Able to Withstand Diseases.

susceptible or subject to ailments which, if not remedied, checked, or prevented, will result in the curtailment of production, despite all efforts that may be made.

Diseases of swine may be classed in two groups: (a) Ailments which are not highly destructive and can be treated as a rule by the farmer; (b) highly destructive diseases, particularly of infectious origin, which spread rapidly and kill quickly, and to handle them properly requires the co-operation of not only the farmers and stock raisers, but federal and state officials.

In the first group which is not highly destructive may be mentioned such ailments and conditions as parasites, both internal and external (worms and lice); mange and other skin diseases; tumors and abscesses; poisoning by agents as caustic potash and mold in garbage, cocklebur, cottonseed, etc.; pneumonia; thumps, or other digestive disorders. These ailments as a rule can be readily treated by efforts of the farmer himself, and the application of home remedies often proves effective in their cure. Preventive measures, at all times should be observed, such as proper housing and feeding, sanitary conditions of yards and shelter, good clean drinking water, and above all the elimination of filthy mudholes.

FEEDING THE SUCKLING PIGS

Shelled Corn Is Particularly Good When They Begin to Nose Around for Food.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

When the pigs are about three weeks old, sometimes less, they will begin to nose around for something to eat. If they are going to do as they should this something must be supplied. One of the best feeds at this particular time is shelled corn. It should be in a self-feeder in a pen where the pigs can go to it and will not be bothered by any of the rest of the hogs. This can be arranged by a creep just large enough to admit the pigs handily. Don't forget that these little fellows grow quite rapidly and from time to time the creep must be made larger. After the pigs are 4 or 5 weeks old, especially if they do not have good grass pasture, the addition of some shorts, tankage, or oil meal is advisable. Nothing would be better, however, than skim milk. The self-feeder in which is kept corn and other feeds should be maintained right along up until weaning time, and after that if the pig is intended for market purposes. Pigs to be used for breeding purposes may be kept on a self-feeder all the time with splendid results, but in some cases they get too fat and lazy and do not take the proper exercise. The most profitable pig is the one that never quits growing from farrowing time until he is driven over the scales.

PRODUCTION OF LIVE STOCK

Good Permanent Pastures, Leguminous Crops, Silo and Purebred Are Essential.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Where live stock is a factor on the farm, make every field hog-tight and sheep-tight; have thoroughly good permanent pastures; grow leguminous crops; build a silo; and keep only purebred males. These five things are absolutely essential in the economical production of live stock. Of course, this program calls for some labor and expense, but the permanent condition of prosperity in the sections devoted to live stock production is proof of the good profit derived therefrom.

ATTENTION GIVEN BABY BEEF

Industry Increasing in Importance on Account of the Scarcity of Feeder Cattle.

With the growing scarcity of feeder cattle and the advance in value of farm lands, the baby-beef industry is of increasing importance and is receiving the attention of farmers in all live stock sections of the country.



Fire often causes

MORE losses by WATER—but FIRE INSURANCE protects against both. Have us insure YOUR property in our strong

J. ROY CLEGG

P. J. Zabriskie, Supt. Jersey City Stock Yards Company, Jersey City, New Jersey.

Says: We used RATSNAP purchased of you about our plant for the extermination of rats with marked success. It is a wonderful preparation. It did beyond question all you claimed it would do—killing the rodents, driving them from their haunts and eliminating odors arising from their death. We cheerfully endorse its use in places infested with vermin. Four sizes, 25c, 50c, \$1.00 and \$3.00. Sold by Metzgar Hardware Co.

FOR SALE:—Young Race Horse, bred by High Admiral, hereby Admiral Dewey, with mark 2.04. This colt dam fashioned by Glen Antholus, who belongs to Wilkes family. Same is on old Ranker Farm above Willis Creek station. Address owner William Humphrey 506 Lyceum Bldg. Pittsburgh

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all hunters that my land is advertised and all persons hunting thereon will be dealt with according to law.

Aaron Miller, Mann's Choice Pa. R. D. 1. Oct. 11, 41*

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned administrators of Lewis Benna, late of Harrison Township, Bedford County Pennsylvania, deceased, by virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, will expose to public sale on the premises in the village of Buffalo Mills, on Friday, November 15th, 1918 at 12 o'clock, noon, about one acre of ground, having thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house, stable and outbuildings, and being the decedent's Mansion Property.

TERMS: 10 per cent in cash at the time of sale, remainder of one-half at delivery of deed, and balance in one year with interest.

George W. Benna, Tillman Benna, Administrators. D. C. Reiley, Attorney Oct. 25, 31.

NEW PARIS

William Gephart and wife of Johnstown were visitors in our village over Sunday.

Charles Wirick and family of Windber were recent callers in our vicinity among friends.

Norman Cuppett and wife of Johnstown spent a week among friends in our town recently.

Dr. Ronald B. Colvin and family of Somerset spent a few days at the home of Mrs. Rebecca Grazer.

We understand that New Paris Borough was the first district in Bedford County to go "Over the Top" on the 4th Liberty Loan.

The public schools, churches, and Sunday schools were ordered to be closed in our town for an indefinite period on account of the dreaded disease, influenza.

At present, Ross Taylor is suffering with pneumonia.

Dr. H. I. Shoenthal who was lately commissioned 1st. Lieut. Medical Corps, Camp Meade 11th Division, left on Saturday morning at the call of the government. On the evening prior to his going away, he was tendered a serenade by the New Paris Coronet Band and an excellent address for the occasion was given by the Rev. A. F. Richards to which the Doctor replied in a fine talk of appreciation. Eight automobiles well filled with residents from New Paris Fishertown Station on the morning of his departure. He will be much missed in this and other vicinities as a physician.

Turtle Eggs.

The eggs of the turtle vary in number from 60 to 100, and at first they resemble damp parchment in their texture.

Been Buying on Margin?

"You have no reason to be ashamed of your poverty if you acquire it honestly," remarks Life. Tut! One may have acquired it honestly enough, but so blamed foolishly as to be mightily ashamed of it.—Boston Transcript.

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

God Save the Commonwealth!

I, Andrew Dodson, High Sheriff of the County of Bedford, in accordance with the Acts of Assembly, do make known by this proclamation to the electors of said county that a general election will be held on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1918. (It being the Tuesday next following the first Monday of said month) in the several election districts of Bedford County, at which time and places the said electors will vote by ballot for the following officers to wit:

Two persons for Judge of the Supreme Court.
One person for Judge of the Superior Court.
One person for Governor.

One person for Lieutenant Governor.
One person for Secretary of Internal Affairs.

One person for Representative in Congress at large.

One person for Representative in Congress (5th district).

One person for Senator in the General Assembly (36th district).

One person for Representative in the General Assembly from Bedford County.

The following is a list of all nominations made according to law and to be voted for at said election:

NON-PARTISAN
Judge of the Superior Court
(Vote for One)

Edwin M. Abbott
Joseph W. Bouton
Henry Budd

Augustus V. Dively
Edward J. Fox
John W. Kephart

Joseph J. Kintner
Charles B. Lenahan
Alexander Simpson, Jr.

Judge of the Superior Court.
(Vote for One)

Stephen H. Huselet
William David Porter

PARTISAN TICKET
Governor
(Vote for One)

William C. Spruill... Republican
Eugene C. Bonniwell... Democratic

Charles Sehl... Socialist
E. J. Fithian... Prohibition
Robert C. Macauley... Single Tax

Lieutenant Governor
(Vote for One)

Edward E. Beidleman... Republican
J. Washington Logue... Washington

Dalton T. Clarke... Socialist
F. E. Whittlesey... Prohibition
William R. McKnight... Single Tax

Secretary of Internal Affairs
(Vote for One)

James F. Woodward... Republican
Asher R. Johnson... Democratic

William Adams... Socialist
T. H. Hamilton... Prohibition
Jerome C. Reis... Single Tax

Representative in Congress at Large
(Vote for four)

William J. Burke... Republican
Thomas S. Crago... Republican
Mahlon M. Garland... Washington

Anderson H. Walters... Republican
Joseph F. Gorman... Democratic
Fred Ikeler... Democratic

Pair Play
J. Calvin Strayer... Democratic
Samuel R. Tarnier... Democratic

Pair Play
Cora M. Bixler... Socialist
John C. Euler... Socialist

Henry W. Schlegel... Socialist
Harry T. Vaughn... Socialist
O. D. Brubaker... Prohibition

Albert Gaddis... Prohibition
Elisha Kent Kane... Prohibition
E. L. McKee... Prohibition

Single Tax
John W. Dix... Single Tax
Oliver McKnight... Single Tax

Single Tax
Calvin B. Power... Single Tax
Lewis Ryan... Single Tax

Representative in Congress
(19th District)
(Vote for One)

Republican
Prohibition
Washington

John M. Rose... Washington
Bernard J. Clark... Democratic

R. C. Seaman... Socialist
Senator in the General Assembly
(36th District)
(Vote for One)

John S. Miller... Democratic
Andrew Lindstrom... Socialist

Representative in the General Assembly
(Vote for One)

Edgar R. Smith... Republican
Warren S. Hoenstine... Democratic

The following proposed amendments to the constitution will be submitted to the vote of the people, viz:

Proposed Amendment to the Constitution No. 1.

Shall Section four of Article Nine of the Constitution be amended to read as follows?

Section 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the state in war, or to pay existing debt; and the debt created to supply deficiencies in revenue shall never exceed in the aggregate at any one time, one million dollars: Provided, however, That the General Assembly irrespective of any debt, may authorize the State to issue bonds to the amount of fifty millions of dollars for the purpose of improving and rebuilding the highways of the Commonwealth.

Proposed Amendment to the Constitution No. 2.

Shall section eight of Article Nine of the Constitution be amended so as to read as follows?

Section 8. The debt of any county, district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as provided herein, and in section fifteen of this article, shall never exceed seven (7) per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, but the debt of the city of Philadelphia may be increased in any amount that the total city debt of said city shall not exceed ten per centum (10) upon the assessed value

of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two (2) per centum upon the assessed valuation of property without the consent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law. In ascertaining the borrowing capacity of the said city of Philadelphia at any time, there shall be excluded from the calculation and deducted from such debt so much of the debt of said city as shall have been incurred, and the proceeds thereof invested, in any public improvements of any character which shall be yielding to the said city an annual current net revenue. The amount of such deduction shall be ascertained by capitalizing the annual net revenue from such improvement during the year immediately preceding the time of such ascertainment; and such capitalization shall be estimated by ascertaining the principal amount which would yield such annual current net revenue at the average rate of interest, and sinking-fund charges payable upon the indebtedness incurred by said city for such purposes up to the time of such ascertainment. The method of determining such amount, so to be deducted, may be prescribed by the General Assembly. In incurring indebtedness for any purpose the city of Philadelphia may issue its obligations maturing not later than fifty (50) years from the date thereof, with provision for a sinking-fund sufficient to retire said obligations at maturity, the payment to such sinking-fund to be in equal or graded annual or other periodical installments. Where any indebtedness shall be or shall have been incurred by said city of Philadelphia for the purpose of the construction or improvement of public works of any character from which income or revenue is to be derived by said city or for the reclamation of land to be used in the construction of wharves or docks owned or to be owned by said city, such obligations may be in an amount sufficient to provide for, and may include the amount of, the interest and sinking-fund charges accruing and which may accrue thereon throughout the period of construction, and until the expiration of one year after the completion of the work for which said indebtedness shall have been incurred; and said city shall not be required to levy a tax to pay said interest and sinking-fund charges as required by Section Ten Article Nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, until the expiration of said period of one year after the completion of said work.

PLACES FOR HOLDING ELECTIONS.

I hereby also make known and give notice that the places for holding the aforesaid election in the several wards, boroughs, townships and districts within said county are as follows, to wit:

Bedford Borough, West Ward, at the cabinet shop of M. A. Stoner, on West Pitt street.

Bedford Borough, East Ward, at the feed store of John Prosser on East Pitt street.

Bedford Township at the chair shop of Joseph B. May.

Broad Top Township in John H. Little's hall in the village of Defiance.

Bloomfield Township, at the house of Adam Fote.

Coleman Township at the election house in the village of Charlesville.

Coudale Borough in the Council chamber.

Cumberland Valley Township in the I. O. O. F. Hall building in Centerville.

Borough of Everett in the Firemen's Hall.

Harrison Township at the election house near the village of Buffalo Mills on the road leading from Mann's Choice to Hyndman.

Hopewell Borough in the Opera House.

Hopewell Township at the election house at Benjamin Halls mill.

Juniata Township at the election house in the village of New Buena Vista.

Borough of Hyndman at the Council Chamber on Centre street.

Kimmell Township in the town Hall of William F. Hainey in the village of Queen.

King Township at Imler's school house.

Liberty Township at the election house, Third and Wall streets, in the village of Stonerstown.

Lincoln Township at the election house near the village of Lovely.

Londonderry Township at the election house.

Mann's Choice Borough in the south room of the dwelling house of Robert W. Cuppett, on Spring street.

Mann Township at the house of John Morse.

Monroe Township at the house of David Barkman in the town of Clearville.

New Paris Borough at the house of Mrs. John Coplin.

Napier Township at an election house on road leading from Schellsburg to Fishertown.

Pleasantville Borough, in the Golden Eagle Hall.

East Providence Township at the election house in the village of Breezewood.

West Providence Township at the election house on State street.

Rainsburg Borough at the Borough Hall on Main street.

Schellsburg Borough in the basement of Odd Fellow's Hall.

Saxton Borough at the borough building on the corner of Spring and Catharine streets.

Borough of St. Clairsville at the Odd Fellows Hall building.

East St. Clair Township at the election house on the W. H. Herr farm.

West St. Clair Township at the election house on the west side of

Water street.

Snake Spring Township at the election house on the road leading from Bald Hill school house to Loysburg.

Southampton Township No. 1 at the election house in said district.

Southampton No. 3, at the election house in the village of Chaneysville.

Union Township at the election house in the village of Pavia.

Woodbury Township at the election house.

Woodbury Borough in room owned by Frank Bolger on Main street.

South Woodbury Township at the election house in New Enterprise.

I hereby also make known and give notice that every person, excepting justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of the State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive or Judiciary Department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district and also that every member of Congress and the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of a y election of this Commonwealth and that no inspector, judge or other election officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for except that of an election officer.

Given under my hand at my office in the Borough of Bedford, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, this 21st day of October A. D. 1918, and the one hundred and forty-third year of the Independence of the United States of America.

ANDREW DODSON,
High Sheriff of Bedford County,
Pa. Sheriff's Office Bedford, Pa.

HELIXVILLE

The Spanish Influenza went "over the top" in our community. So did the "Fourth Liberty Loan."

The Influenza patients are all convalescing at this writing.

Our school is closed for the present.

Frank Yoder, two sons and brother-in-law of South Fork, spent a few days with friends and relatives.

Mrs. Nora Moore is still in a critical condition.

Some of the boys reported the "limit" of squirrels for the first day of the season.

The Miller Brothers are making their last tour of threshing through here for the first year.

George Basore, of Hooversville spent Sunday with his sister Mrs. Lizzie Kinzey.

CESSNA

S. H. Koontz of Bedford, placed a piano in the house of Humphrey Hershberger on Saturday.

Mrs. Mary McCallion and Mrs. Margaret Anderson are visiting in Pleasanton William and family.

Mrs. James Hinton and two sons Carl and Ross motored to Pittsburgh on Wednesday returning on Friday.

Miss Mary Beckley of St. Clairsville is visiting her aunt Mrs. Chas. Koontz.

Mrs. Fred Berkeheimer is visiting among friends in Pittsburgh.

Mr. and Mrs. Lester Hinton of Canton Ohio spent the first of the week with James Hinton and family.

Schools and churches are closed on account of the epidemic.

Contractor's are erecting a rustic Creek on W. F. Berkeheimers land. The bungalow is owned and will be occupied during the summer by Mr. Muller, Sup't of the Pittsburgh Electric Light Co.

visited lately, with Ross Morehead and family.

NOTICE TO HUNTERS.

All persons are prohibited from hunting upon my land situate in Harrison township, Bedford County, Pa. under the penalty of the law.

John G. Miller,
Mann's Choice.

Oct. 25, 41*

FOR SALE:—Six Cylinder Auto

harness and ambulance. Fully equipped. First class condition. Price right.

Linhart & Lauffer,
Jeannette, Pa.

Oct. 25*

Advice for Letter Writers.

When sending a stamp in a letter instead of moistening one corner and sticking it to the paper, moisten a small spot in the center of the stamp and then affix it to your letter. The removal of a small part of the adhesive substance from the center in no way impairs the usefulness of the stamp; whereas it is often torn if the corner is fastened.

Make the Most of Pleasure.

Few young people make as much as they should of small pleasures. For many years the standards of enjoyment have been undergoing a change and there is a tendency to think that we cannot have a good time that does not cost money. A girl's education is far from complete till she has learned to enjoy herself simply and without any money expense.—Pennsylvania Grit.

IMLER

Hunters were up early Monday morning.

Mrs. George H. Imler and daughter Miss Emma of Ridgely W. Va. were visiting friends here recently.

Mrs. Edgar Griffith wife of 1st. Lieut. Edgar Griffith who is now at the Front came here recently from Boston Mass. on an extended visit with the Lieut's parents Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Griffith.

Miss Alma Council nee Roudabush of Altoona is visiting relatives here at present.

Corn Husking is the order of the day at present. The crop is generally good.

Martin Grabill is confined to the house at present with an attack of "flu".

A letter received recently from R. Park Roudabush of A. E. F. a faithful employee of the Pennsylvania railroad company at Tyrore, says he is enjoying the best of health. Elmer Long is nursing a badly mashed foot at present.

Howard Guyer is also in a like predicament caused by a box of ballet falling on his foot.

W. B. Weyant, A. L. Ickes, Daniel Weyant and several others went on a hunting trip to the wild and woolly lands in the vicinity of the Old Shot Factory beyond Schellsburg.

Irvin Imler and Paul Stiff left on Tuesday to take up military training at Pittsburgh.

Mrs. Lavina Bloom and Mrs. Mary Long both aged ladies of this community are ill at present.

Miss Dorothy Long is nursing a badly sprained arm due to a fall while gathering pumpkins.

Adam Exline, J. P. has accepted a position as clerk at the Brant House in Altoona, Pa.

Yesterdays showers disappointed a lot of people who were expecting to make long trips in their buzz wagons with a big dinner as a side line.

Mrs. David Claycomb and daughters, Mary and Bertha were on the sick list but are much improved at present.

The boys and girls are enjoying vacation due to the closing of the schools by the Board of health.

Warren Mock one of King Twp.'s boys left for Carnegie Technical for military training.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry G. Fickes and family of Altoona spent a few days at the home of George Hancock.

J. Austin Corie is giving his home a general remodeling, which makes quite an improvement.

Arthur Claycomb who had his leg badly fractured in a motor cycle accident a few weeks ago is improving nicely.

WOODBURY

Mrs. Calvin Lecrone of Pittsburgh is spending some time with Mrs. Sylvia Lecrone.

Mr. and Mrs. William Davis of Altoona were week end visitors of the latter's parents Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bulgars.

Mrs. Frank Kelly of Altoona is spending a few days with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Dillon.

Mr. and Mrs. Chalmers Felton of Altoona, Mr. and Mrs. Ross Felton, and daughter Louise of Lakemont were visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Feltons.

Our schools have been closed on account of the influenza.

Rinard Stayer who has been critically ill is somewhat improved.

Mr. Edgar Mardoff is ill with the influenza.

POINT

Your Correspondent and wife took a trip across the mountain to Windber in company of Mrs. C. E. Yarnell and son Ralph of Windber in evening October 9th. We did not leave Point until after 7 o'clock P. M. and were delayed in New Paris for one half hour. We arrived at Windber at 9:30 P. M. The trip across the Alleghany Mountain at night was certainly a pleasant one. We went over through Dunkard Hollow. The road was in fine condition. While in Windber we visited the families of J. W. Hisong, C. E. Yarnell, C. W. McCleary, William Conrad Claycomb, Chief of Police McMullin, W. Sley Mock and Robert Yarnell, all Bedford County people and good old neighbors. Your correspondent spent one day in Johnstown. On Monday last. The boards of health of the three boroughs, Windber, Point and Scalp Lever met in Windber at a mass meeting and held an official meeting and quarantined the three boroughs. There is Scarlet fever, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, and the Spanish Influenza in the town of Windber. There were five funerals on Saturday last Oct. 12th. Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Yarnell and family brought us back home on Tuesday evening last via of Pleasanton on the State road which was in fine condition.

Luther Davis has moved his family to the farm of James Arnold known as the Job M. Beagle farm.

A Mr. Boylan from near Sulphur

Springs has moved into the house vacated by Mr. Davis on the farm of H. J. Hillegease.

The hunters are busy buying powder this morning according to the shooting we hear. But it is doubtful if many squirrels are being killed.

Mrs. George McFarlin is still a very sick woman.

DEFIANCE

The schools of this place are all closed on account of the Spanish Influenza that has visited our town. We are pleased to be able to report that there are no serious cases with in the limits of the town. We are sorry to report, however that two of our splendid young people, Miss Ora M. McCabe, a nurse in Philadelphia, and Mr. George E. Little, a faithful employee of the Pennsylvania railroad company at Tyrore, contracted the disease and died after a hard fight. Both were brought home for burial.

The following named persons attended the funeral of our young friend, George Little: Mr. and Mrs. John H. Little, Sr., and their daughter, Mrs. Catherine Carbaugh of Bedford, Pa., Howard Little of Tyrore, Mrs. Cloyd Welmer of Pleasanton, Pa., and John Henry Little of Harrisburg. Also Mr. Little's friend and roommate Mr. Elmer Snare of Tyrore, and Rev. R. Allen of Everett.

On last Thursday Mrs. H. O. Fleck of this place was called to Bradfords Pa., where she found her son, Chas. Elmer Fleck, in

POULTRY FACTS



BREEDING OF FANCY FOWLS

Practice Results in More or Less General Improvement of Poultry—Some Suggestions.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

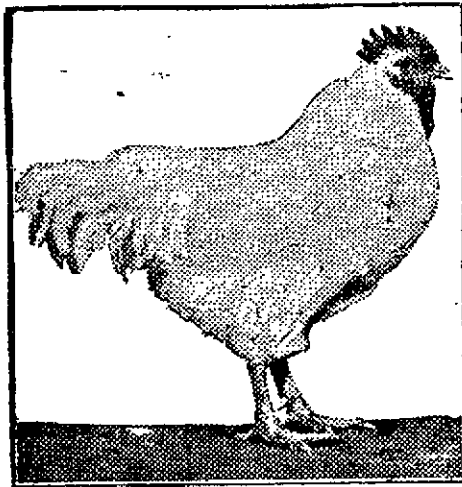
There should not be any discouragement of the breeding of what is ordinarily known as fancy poultry. That term is usually applied to the standard breeds as kept by specialists who produce exhibition birds. That practice has always resulted in more or less general improvement of poultry, and should continue to perform just that function at this time when the wider keeping of a better grade of poultry stock cannot fail to result in an increased production. The work of the poultry specialist also gives encouragement to the general farmer and the back-yard poultry keeper to take better care of the flocks. The continuance of poultry exhibitions, maintained almost wholly by the poultry specialist, is certainly justified during the present emergency. It has always been the breeders of exhibition fowls who have been the leaders in promoting the welfare of the poultry industry, and these men have been especially willing to give their time and efforts in working for increased production. The poultry shows themselves afford an opportunity for interesting individuals in poultry keeping and have served as effective centers from which to launch and extend the campaign for increasing poultry production.

To the specialist in poultry production it is not necessary to say in this connection anything with regard to breeds that should be used, but to the general farmer some suggestions along that line might be of assistance in making the adjustment to changed conditions.

Standard poultry, as the phrase is commonly used in America, is poultry bred to the standards established by the American Poultry association. The object of making standards for poultry is the same as the object of making standards of weight, volume or quality for any product or commodity; i. e., to secure uniformity and establish a series of grades as a basis of trading in the article.

In making standards for poultry which apply in the process of production, the principal points considered are size, shape and color.

Size and shape are breed characters and largely determine the practical values of poultry. Many standard breeds are divided into varieties differing in color but identical in every other respect. Color is not a primary utility point, but as a secondary point often comes in for special consideration. For example, a white variety and a black variety of the same breed are



White Plymouth Rock Cock, First Prize Winner.

actually identical in table quality, but because black birds do not dress for the market as clean and nice looking as white ones, it often happens that they are not as salable.

When a flock of fowls is kept for production only, uniformity in color is much less important than approximate uniformity in size and type, yet the more attractive appearance of a flock of birds of the same color justifies selection for color as far as it can be followed without sacrificing any material point.

When a poultry keeper grows his own stock year after year he should by all means use stock of a well-established popular standard breed. By doing so and by selecting as breeders only as many of the best specimens of the flock as are needed to produce the chickens reared each year, a poultry keeper maintains in his flock a highly desirable uniformity of excellence in every practical quality and, with little extra care and no extra cost, can have a pleasing uniformity in color. To the novice in poultry keeping it often appears that there is no real necessity for so many breeds and varieties as have been standardized in America. Further acquaintance with them, however, shows that although color differences are in most cases merely to please the eyes of persons having different preferences for color, the differences in shape and size which make breed character have been developed with a view to adapting each to particular uses or particular conditions.

Though baseball is a nonessential industry throwing grenades is not.

No true gentleman ever stands between a lady and a looking glass.

Baseball has no solar plexus, but it has been hit there just the same.

Rated even lower down in the scale than the slacker and the slicker is the profiteer.

No one will mind a tax on luxuries. It's the cost of necessities that bothers!

Haiti is now one of the allies and has not yet made an application for a loan.

Politicians may find, now that politics is adjourned, that they must work or fight.

The panhandler who tells you he can't find work is a member of the Ananias club.

It is said there is no longer danger of a sugar famine. This is some sweet relief.

Whatever else a salient on the western front may be, it is no place for a summer vacation.

The luxury tax on shoes will give the consumer something more to kick about, if not with.

Women street car conductors may use gum, but they won't stand in the rear door and chew tobacco.

It begins to appear that the American farmer must supply the bread line that is forming around the world.

Now that the army has a chewing gum ration civilians may learn what a chewing gum ration is and stick to it.

One man about whose right to be considered an essential worker there can be no question is the coal miner.

There is reason to believe that at least some of the reports of the former czar's death are greatly exaggerated.

Its victims would like to see hay fever also classed among the non-essentials and barred for the duration of the war.

That \$250,000 worth of chewing gum ordered for the British soldiers will interfere somewhat with the cigarette habit.

Draft evaders only make trouble for the officers of justice and for themselves—they do not really evade any service.

Many a man of forty walks the street anxiously hoping that he will be questioned as a draft evader—and is disappointed.

It doesn't much matter whether the German soldiers believe the American soldiers are in the field, so long as they really are there.

Some of these schemes to end the war sound a good deal like the argument of the barber who says he can cure dandruff in two weeks.

To achieve victory we must have two armies: One that fights; one that saves. Every patriot will be a member of one of these armies.

The shoe manufacturers and style makers will not be upon a win-the-war basis until they make shoes that give the women toe room and a sensible heel arrangement.

The war may create the demand for a consulting specialist who can keep the public from being confused by the frequent changes in the food regulations.

The real patriotism of a man or woman in these times can be gauged by the cheerfulness with which he or she reads about the new taxes proposed.

The government has not as yet put a ban on high heels. Perhaps it was afraid such a ban might make the average woman come out flatfooted against it.

One feels a pang for the boys in France when one reflects that sweet corn doesn't grow over there and that it can't be shipped that far and keep in good condition.

Even the aristocratic people who can trace their ancestry way back for 50 or 60 years will admit if you crowd them that work is necessary, though it may not be reputable.

A member of parliament, dead at the age of ninety-six, said he had never had a recipe for prolonging life. He ought to have a monument as the solitary exception of his race.

There are cranks, and there are pessimists, and once in a while there is the chap who tells you things are at sixes and sevens with our war work, because he secretly wishes they were so.

In the forenoon the wheat crop is the largest ever; later in the day Washington advises that there is a shortage. A sugar famine is imminent the first part of the week; along about Thursday Washington says there is no famine in sight. Where, as the teller said, are we at?

Somebody's Dollars Will Do It— I Wonder if They'll Be Yours

By Bruce Barton

I WILL tell you what will happen some night this winter in France. Some night when its cold and dark. There will be a rustling through the front line trench, where our boys stand guard. And a heavy laden Secretary will make his way along.

In his hands will be great steaming pots: in his pocket chocolate and cigarettes.

From one man to another he will go, passing a cup full of hot coffee to hands that tremble with the cold; bringing the comfort of a bit of sweet and a smoke.

Men will hail him cheerily, slapping him on the back; and when he has gone things will be a little easier in that trench because he has passed that way.

How much will it cost to make that trip, do you suppose? Counting the pitance that the Secretary is paid, and the cost of the chocolate and the cigarettes and all?

Five dollars? Twenty-five dollars? I do not know.

But whether it is five dollars or twenty-five, I'd like to think that it is my five or twenty-five—wouldn't you? That some night when it's cold and lonesome, my money and yours might send a Secretary out along that front line trench. Let's make up our minds that we are going to pay for a score of those trips. A score of the nights this winter shall be our nights.

—nights when the boys greet joyously the chocolate and cigarettes that, our money provided; and are happier because our representative has passed.

United War Work Campaign

For the Boys in the Service

the influenza in our neighborhood

they have taken the churches and school house for Hospitals and there is quite a number of patients taken in already.

Koy S. Figard, buried his son, Charles Albert on Thursday. He was a bright young boy and bore his affliction good-naturedly. He will be missed as he was loved by all who knew him.

Mrs. Randall's children who have been on the sick list are not much better at this writing.

Quite a number of hunters were heard on Monday being the first day of the season.

David Smith of Six Mile Run met with an accident Saturday evening and was fatally killed when the car he was riding in turned turtle.

May Cornelison.

Frank Winter and wife attended the funeral Saturday at Saltillo of Mr. Mumaugh of Houstontown is visiting his daughter Mrs. William J. Winter of Kearney.

Mike Goworty and wife visited at the home of Albert Figard on Sunday.

Almost Stopped.

Farmer Hays—"That Jones boy who used to work for you wants me to give him a job. Is he steady?" Farmer Seede—"Well, if he was any steadier he'd be motionless."

There is quite a number of cases

THE WILLOWS

Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Bollman and family visited their daughter, Mrs. F. M. Suter, of Mann's Choice last week, who is ill with influenza.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Foreman and daughter Miriam spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Ira Foreman and family of Wolfburg.

Mrs. Philip Clark, of Evereth spent a few days with Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Clark and family this week.

Miss Ruia Feight of Everett Route 3 called on, Miss Lillian A. Mick Saturday evening.

Mr. Edward Bollinger and Mr. Russell Ruff of Ruffsedale, Pa. spent the week end with Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Ritchey.

Mrs. M. H. Ritchey received a letter this week from her brother, Charles Galloway, who is in Camp Wadsworth, S. C. He says there Camp is under quarantine, but is yet free from influenza.

ROUND KNOB

The farmers are all about done their seeding. Corn husking seems to be the order of the day in our vicinity.

There is quite a number of cases

Women in the War

WOMEN, everywhere, are falling in line, doing all in their power to help win the war.

To some of us is given the opportunity of working nearer the lines than others.

We, who cannot leave our homes, may fight through conservation and cooperation.

The Telephone Company has war work to do, too. Therefore, every time you avoid making a useless telephone call, you are helping to win the war.

Your conservation of telephone usage releases equipment and saves the operator's time so that war industry messages may be speeded on their way.

The Bell Telephone Company of Penna.
G. H. Fulmer, Local Manager
Johnstown, Pa.



A series of intimate talks on conserving telephone usage written by a woman, from a woman's point of view and for women.

NEW HUN LINE IS SMASHED

American Patrols Are Only Ten Miles From Maubeuge.

FOE IS UNABLE TO RALLY

Two Hundred Miles of German Second Defense System Broken—Selfe Passed.

The Selle river has been crossed north of Le Cateau by the British in spite of strong opposition, Field Marshal Haig reported.

The British advance continues further north and Deûle, five miles southwest of Valenciennes, has been captured.

American patrols operating with Rawlinson's fourth army, are reported in the western edge of the forest of Mormal. This woodland is only seven miles from the Belgian frontier and ten miles from Maubeuge, the holding point of the German center on the western front. In consequence of the allied advance here, the Germans have begun a new retreat on a wide front in the area north of the Cambrai road.

Along the southern battle-sector the Kriemhilde Stellung has been so completely shattered by General Pershing's troops that the enemy is hastily completing a defence system some four kilometers to the rear, known as the Freya line. Further west the French have broken through the Hunting Stellung in the region near Chateau Porcien, above the Aisne, and also to the northwest in the Serre-Oise angle.

Apparently the German high command intended a temporary stand on the Ghent-Valenciennes line, but his purpose has been frustrated by Rawlinson's eight-mile advance Saturday east of the river Selle, which places the British athwart the Valenciennes system.

Reports say the Germans in Belgium are retreating to Antwerp, which is the northern end of the so-called Wotan III defense line, running south to Namur and thence along the Meuse.

Prisoners declare they have been informed the Rhine valley is the objective of the retreat and that the intermediate defense systems will be defended only long enough to permit the withdrawal of men and material.

The rapid advance of the American and British forces south of Valenciennes was one of the most brilliant of recent operations. The Anglo-American troops attained a maximum distance of eight miles through difficult country and in face of stubborn resistance. As a result the Valenciennes line is virtually untenable for the foe as far north as the Dutch frontier. The line runs roughly from Selzeffe close to the Holland border, along the coast to Ghent, through Audenarde and south to Valenciennes and Avesnes, which is some fifteen miles south of Maubeuge. The Mormal forest is regarded as the key stone of the structure.

French Stop Counter Blow. German counter attacks near Verneuil and north of St. Germainmont on the Serre-Aisne front have been repulsed by the French, says the official statement from the French war office.

There has been no infantry activity elsewhere, according to the French statement, which reads:

"Late Saturday the Germans launched two violent counter attacks between the Serre and the Aisne, one in the region of Verneuil and the other north of St. Germainmont. Both were repulsed by the French, who took prisoners."

"In the course of the night the Germans reacted with lively artillery and machine gun fire at different points on the front."

U. S. DESTROYERS BUSY

August Saw Daily Combats Between Convoys and U-Boats.

American destroyers aided by the French and British vessels are battling with the enemy submarines day and night to keep open the lane in which American troop ships are bringing the great army of American soldiers to France.

Hardly a day has passed during the last month in which the American naval convoy fleet has not had an encounter with a submarine foe lurking near the Bay of Biscay, beyond the waters of Spain and Portugal.

August was the month of greatest danger and greatest vigilance for the number of American troops coming to France reached its maximum in that month. Because of the increasing watch and never ending readiness of the American destroyers to pounce upon the U-boats, the shipping losses have been confined almost exclusively to freight vessels.

Offer Coal to Dutch.

Announcement was made at the American legation at The Hague that the United States Government had offered to place at the immediate disposal of the Dutch government 100,000 tons of coal monthly for the next twelve months or until the end of the war. The coal is to be shipped in vessels sent from Holland. The only condition to this offer is that Holland cease sending food to Germany.

WELD SEVEN WAR WORK AGENCIES INTO RELIEF ARMY

Great Organizations Which Are Helping to Keep Up the Morale of Fighting Millions Unite in Campaign for \$170,500,000.

With millions of American men on war fronts, in training camps on the seas and with thousands of American women on foreign soil, all engaged in the stupendous task of making the world safe for democracy, a great duty devolves upon those who remain in the United States—the duty of sending Home to those who have perished behind them for the period of the war. The agencies through which this can be accomplished are joined in the United War Work Campaign.

From being given the cigarette or chocolate bar, with which he stays his hunger in the fury of battle, to the theatrical entertainment or the athletic games, which relax him into normal comfort after weeks of terrible combat, the American fighter is dependent upon the continued efforts of the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the National Catholic War Council and K. of C., the War Camp Community Service, the Jewish Welfare Board, the American Library Association and the Salvation Army. To carry on this work the combined welfare organizations are seeking a fund of \$170,500,000.

The Y. M. C. A. provides 538 huts in American training camps and more than 800 in the war zone as centres which the fighters can use as clubs, schools, theatres, stores, churches, libraries and writing rooms. More than 7,000 men and women had been sent overseas or approved for overseas work by early autumn and 3,322 were serving in American camps at home.

Y. M. C. A. huts are the canteens of the American Expeditionary Force and are the theatres where the American entertainers, sent over by the "Y," appear. Noted American public men and clergymen speak in the huts. Classes are conducted there. Millions of letters are written there on paper provided, free by the "Y." Physical directors of the "Y" teach and spread mass athletics, using material furnished free by the organization.

The Y. W. C. A. does similar work for the thousands of American women in war work overseas—signal corps, telephone operators, nurses and French munition workers. It provides cafeterias, rest and recreation centres, entertainment and reading for these women and girls.

The Y. W. C. A.'s outstanding contribution to soldier welfare work in training camps was the establishment of Hostess Houses, where the soldier or sailor may receive his mother, wife, sister or sweetheart in the surroundings and atmosphere of the best homes.

The National Catholic War Council co-ordinates all Catholic welfare work in support of the government and through the K. of C. provides club-houses for our fighters in all American training camps, as well as having seventy-five centres in France and three in England. In their huts the K. of C. provides entertainment, movies, boxing bouts, educational work, religious services, free stationery, reading matter and writing rooms. In France their rolling canteen accompanies the American army, their secretaries march with the troops, giving away cigarettes, cookies, chocolates, soap and towels.

The K. of C. had 300 workers in France at the beginning of autumn, with 450 more passed by the government and 200 others signed up. At the same date they had 463 secretaries in American training camps, 160 buildings, fifty-six more in the course of erection and contracts let for fifty more.

War Camp Community Service functions exclusively in America, its special mission being to "surround the camps with hospitality." In place of leaving the soldier or sailor to the promiscuous companions and diversions formerly his lot, the organization obtains for him the best to be had in communities adjoining camps or through which he passes.

W. C. C. S. obtains for him invitations to dine, bathe or spend the day in the best homes. It introduces him to the best women and girls at social gatherings, church entertainments, theatre parties. It arouses communities to provide concerts, athletic contests and other wholesome diversions for the soldier, and to drive out or discourage the vicious elements which have been historic camp followers.

The Jewish Welfare Board is correlating the strength and purposes of Jewish soldiers, sailors and marines with that of the Gentile soldiers. The board teaches the English language, American civics and ideals to thousands of young Jewish men who were inducted into service after only a few years' residence in this country. While safeguarding his religious rites, the board assists in the process of welding the Jewish soldier into the solid American unit and in bridging over the differences between him and the others.

The American Library Association is providing reading matter for every American soldier, sailor, marine and prisoner of war. In addition to gathering and forwarding three million



There are no better Cold Tablets
THAN OUR OWN
They Cure
Sent postpaid for twenty-five cents
Ed. D. Heckerman
The Druggist Bedford, Pa.



Dr. A. C. WOLF,
BEDFORD, PA.
Disease of the
EYE, EAR, NOSE and THROAT

My Glasses are guaranteed for 4 years from \$3 to \$7, and guaranteed for a life time from \$8 to \$15. Any time it is necessary I will examine the eyes and change the lenses, free of charge

FALL & WINTER GARMENTS

Cleaned or Dyed and Refinished
By our methods have a wholesome newness, and lend a satisfaction in renewed service that cannot be obtained elsewhere. Footer's methods are always safe and best.

We have special facilities for cleaning or dyeing FURS of all kinds.

FOOTERS DYE WORKS
CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND
The Piez-U Shop, POWELL & BAIN, Agents.

Dr. F. P. STEHLEY and SON
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LOCATED
at No. 100 Baltimore Street over
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FIRST NATIONAL BANK

SCHILLBURG, PENNA.

The small bank with the big backing

3% Compound Interest paid **3%**
on time deposits

You can open a Savings or Checking account with us
with \$1.00.

Your Patronage is Invited.

Large enough to serve you
Strong enough to protect you

NOTICE OF INQUISITION ON REAL ESTATE.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford County, Sept. 23, 1918.

Edward Wolfhope

vs.

Mary Whitman, Rose Fickes, Angie Kane, Celia Dull, Susan Seifert, Altha Suttmiller, David Wolfhope, Stephen Wolfhope and William Wolfhope.

Take notice, that by virtue of the above writ of partition to me directed, an inquisition will be held upon the premises therein described, on Friday, Nov. 8, 1918 at 10:00 o'clock A. M. to ascertain and inquire, among other things, whether the said premises can be parted or divided without prejudice to or spoiling the whole thereof, otherwise to value and appraise the same; when and where you may attend, if you see proper.
Simon H. Sell, Attorney.
Sept. 27, 6t.

In the Court of Common Pleas, No. 1,
April Term 1918.

Andrew Dodson, Sheriff.

Colored Effort

The great effort who paints a picture which conveys the admiration of the world does not do so with one sweep of the brush in one moment of inspiration. The great masterpiece is the product of thousands of strokes of the brush, of infinitesimal bits of pigment put on the canvas layer after layer, each done with consummate art. Every tiny bit of paint, every swift stroke does its tiny part toward what becomes at last a marvel of ages. So must we work, stroke by stroke, a bit here and a bit there, until our masterpiece has been completed.

Crisp Criticism of Gossip.

Gossip is a sort of smoke that comes from the dirty tobacco-pipes of those who diffuse it; it proves nothing but the bad taste of the smoker.—George Elliot.

Testing Pleurisy With Coins.

A novel method of diagnosing pleurisy is described by P. Lereboullet in the Paris Medical. The examiner applies his ear to the patient's chest, closing his other ear, while coins are clinked at the patient's back. The sound of the coins coming through a healthy, normally aerated lung seems distant and dull, while through an affected lung, through solid or heterogeneous tissue a clear, silvery, metallic ring is heard.

Some Have That Gift.
"Oratory," said Uncle Eben, "is a fine thing. Some men are such great persuaders that they don't have to do no work nor give up no money deirselvs."

Listen Well.
Listen well to the words of a few men, and to the men of few words.

DON'T NEGLECT A RHEUMATIC PAIN

Go after it with Sloan's Liniment before it gets dangerous

Apply a little, don't rub, let it penetrate, and—good-by twinges! Same for external aches, pains, strains, stiffness of joints or muscles, lameness, bruises, insect relief without mussiness or soiled clothing. Relieves the biggest selling liniment year after year. Economical by reason of enormous sales. Keep a big bottle in every home at all times. Ask your druggist for Sloan's Liniment.



ADMINISTRATRIX SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned Administratrix, c. a. a. of Ezekiah E. May, late of Harrison Twp. deceased, by virtue of an order and decree of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, will expose to public sale at the mansion house of decedent, at Sulphur Springs on Friday, October 25th, 1918, at 1:30 P. M. all the following described real estate:

No. 1. A certain tract containing 50 acres, more or less, lying east of the public road from Sulphur Springs Station through the Sulphur Springs Gap, adjoining lands of Wingard May, M. S. Colvin, Albert May and Martha May. This tract is covered with fine young timber.

No. 2. A certain tract containing 200 acres, more or less lying between the top of Summer Ridge and the top of Buffalo Mountain, adjoining lands of Arnold & Miller, John H. Rudy and Martha May. This tract is also covered with fine young timber and a portion is good farm land.

No. 3. A certain tract containing 25 acres, more or less, adjoining the Sulphur Springs tract, Watson Diehl, public road and other lands of decedent.

No. 4. A certain tract containing 90 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Watson Diehl, Uriah May, S. B. Brown's heirs, Arnold & Miller and the top of Summer Ridge. This tract is good farm land.

No. 5. A certain tract of land containing 200 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of John H. Rudy, Martha May, William H. Carpenter, Daniel Polong and George W. Horn. This tract is covered with young timber and large quantities of ganister rock.

Terms of sale: 10 per cent of bid at time property is struck off. Balance in cash upon confirmation of sale and delivery of the deed.

Martha May,
Administratrix, c. t. a.
B. F. Madore, Attorney.
Oct. 4, 3t.

FOR SALE:—Small farm of 55 acres, good orchard, fair buildings small tract of timber. 8 miles from Everett. Terms to suit purchaser.

Write or Call on
Ira Cooper,
Everett, Pa.,
Sept. 27, 4 ti.*

FOR SALE:—Two GOOD automobiles, in first class condition. An OVERLAND Four Cylinder Five Passenger, 1917. Model. A MONITOR 5 passenger Six Cylinder 7—W Red Seal Continental Motor, Five Passenger. 1917 Model.

G. E. McMillen,
New Paris, Pa.
Sept. 27, 5t.

FRICK CO. Waynesboro, Pa. for Engines, Threshers, Sawmills Tractors. Write for Catalogue. New 12 built and Second Hand Machinery. Special attention given to repairs.

H. F. Price Agent,
Bedford, Pa.
Sept. 27, 1 mo.*

Ruthenians.
Ruthenian is the name given to Christian inhabitants of what was formerly known as "Little Russia," living in what is eastern Austria, and also in southeastern Poland. They use the ancient Greek liturgy translated into the old Slavonic tongue, though Roman Catholics. They have a married secular clergy, following what is known as the use of St. Basil. It should, however, be noted that the name is sometimes loosely applied in Canada to several Russian sects living in the West.

Be Sure It's Worth It.

Who would boast a victory that cost no strategy and no careful disposition of the forces? But let a man be very sure that the city is worth the siege.—H. K. Marvel.

Daily Thought.

Every person is responsible for all the good within the scope of his abilities, and for no more, and none can tell whose sphere is the largest.—Gail Hamilton.

BARRELS! BARRELS!
Good Clean Whiskey barrels for sale

Moses Lippel,
Care of Grand Central Hotel,
Bedford, Pa.

Sept. 13, t. t.

PUBLIC SALE.

The undersigned administrator of the estate of Grace V. Suter late of Mann's Choice, Borough, deceased will offer at public sale on the premises in Mann's Choice Borough on Saturday Sept. 28, 1918, at 2 o'clock P. M. a certain house and lot described as follows: . . . Fronting 60 feet on Railroad street and extending back an equal width 200 feet from alley, and having erected thereon a two story weather boarded dwelling house, stable and other out buildings.

Terms of sale: Cash.
F. M. Suter,
Administrator.
Alvin L. Little, Attorney.
IN the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, Pa.

COUGHS AND COLDS QUICKLY RELIEVED

Dr. King's New Discovery used since Grant was President
Get a bottle today

It did it for your grandma, for your father. For fifty years this well-known cough and cold remedy has kept an evergrowing army of friends, young and old.

For half a century druggists everywhere have sold it. Put a bottle in your medicine cabinet. You may need it in a hurry. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Bowels Acting Properly?
They ought to, for constipation makes the body retain waste matters and impurities that undermine the health and play havoc with the entire system. Dr. King's New Life Pills are reliable and mild in action. All druggists.

NEW PARCEL POST LINE.

As was announced in the NEWS a few weeks ago, a big Government mail truck was put on the road, and a daily line established between Mc Connellsburg and Baltimore and Washington leaving McConnellsburg at 7 o'clock each morning except Sunday, and returning it arrives at Mc Connellsburg at 5 in the evening.

This experiment, for experiment it was, proved so satisfactory, that a second line has been established between McConnellsburg and Pittsburgh leaving McConnellsburg at 6 o'clock in the morning and returning, it reaches McConnellsburg at 6 o'clock in the evening. Thus under the new arrangement, parcel post as well as other mail, comes directly through from Pittsburgh and Baltimore and Washington in one day.

This service is growing in popularity as people find out its advantages; for any farmer's wife a long line can mail a package of butter, eggs, or anything else that is mailable, if she be at the road when the truck comes along. A crate of eggs mailed in McConnellsburg in the morning will be in Pittsburgh Baltimore or Washington in the evening of the same day.

Letter mail that recently took from one to three days to go from Everett and Bedford now reaches those places in as many hours.

The McConnellsburg drivers on the western end go to Stoyestown where they meet the truck from Pittsburgh and return to McConnellsburg. As a round trip run is 182 miles, two drivers are provided, taking alternate day turns. The drivers are Charles Vores and Eugene Chesnut. The meeting place on the eastern end is Gettysburg, and the driver, John McLucas, runs every day making a 94 mile round trip.—Fulton Co. News.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE

The undersigned administratrix of the estate of John W. Helfter, late of the Township of Hopewell, deceased will offer at public sale, on the premises one and one fourth miles north of Cypher, in the said Township of Hopewell, Pa. on November 14, 1918 at 1:30 o'clock P. M. the following described

Real Estate
Adjoining lands of the H. C. Frick Coal and Coke Co., Michael Zenisky, Michael Dodson, Annie M. Lowe and the Raystown branch of the Juniata River, and containing 109 acres more or less, and having thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house, small log house, log barn and other outbuildings. There is good fruit on this farm.

Terms of sale 10 per cent of purchase price paid or secured to be paid when the property is struck down and balance when sale is confirmed by the Court and deed delivered.

Myrtle M. Helfter,
Administratrix.
Alvin L. Little, Attorney.

Versatile Windmill.
A windmill in Europe grinds grain to flour for a baker and then mixes and kneads it into dough.

LOVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

INDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
(Copyright, 1918, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR OCTOBER 27

ISAAC'S MARRIAGE TO REBECCA.

LESSON TEXT—Genesis 24.
GOLDEN TEXT—Let not mercy and truth forsake thee: . . . So shalt thou find favor and good understanding in the sight of God and man.—Proverbs 3:3-4.
DEVOTIONAL READING—Ephesians 5:2-3; 1 Thessalonians 4:13-18.
ADDITIONAL MATERIAL FOR TEACHERS—Genesis 25:19-34; Proverbs 31:10-31.

1. Abraham's Solicitude for a Wife for Isaac (vv. 1-9).

He knew that Isaac's success in life would much depend upon what kind of a wife he should have. Man's welfare depends upon his wife. For Isaac to have an idolatrous, Canaanite wife would be fatal to his posterity, would subvert the plan of God as expressed in his covenant with Abraham. It would have been perilous to Isaac himself. To have married a woman in that land would have made him in a sense an heir to the land through marriage, and would have tended to divert his mind from the heirship through the covenant promise.

1. The Servant's Oath (vv. 2-4). Abraham committed to his trusted servant the matter of securing a wife for Isaac; therefore, he made him swear that he would go to Abraham's country and kindred to get a wife for him. He doubtless regarded his servant more competent to select a wife than Isaac was to select one for himself.

2. The Extent of the Servant's Responsibility (vv. 5, 8). Before the servant would take the oath he must have clearly defined the extent of his responsibility. If the woman would refuse the invitation, the servant would be clear of responsibility. The minister's obligation ends when he has earnestly and intelligently made known to sinners the will of God.

3. The Servant's Helper (v. 8). Abraham assured him that God would send his angel to make the mission successful. The servant found this to be true. God sends his Holy Spirit to make the message of the minister successful.

11. The Servant's Obedience (vv. 10-40).

1. He Took Ten Camels (v. 10). These were to carry presents to the bride, and to conduct her and her companions back to his master.

2. His Prayer for Guidance (vv. 12-14). He asked that the Lord would guide him to the woman whom he had chosen for Isaac. Earnest prayer for guidance should be made in the selection of a wife.

3. His Prayer Answered (vv. 15-27). Before he had done praying, the answer was realized to be in the process of fulfillment. The answer was according to the request, even in the matter of fulfillment. God does definitely answer prayer.

4. The Servant's Message (vv. 33-49). The Lord had prospered the old servant's way. He now was face to face with Rebecca. Supper was ready, but the delivery of his message was more important to him than eating when he was hungry. He said, "I will not eat till I have said my errand." Good were it if all ministers were as much interested in delivering the good news in Christ. (1) His master was rich (v. 35). God the Heavenly Father is rich. The silver and gold and the cattle upon a thousand hills are all his. (2) All his riches have been given to his son (v. 36). All the riches of heaven, God the Father has given to Jesus Christ, his Son. (3) Opportunity was given Rebecca to become the wife of Isaac (v. 49). He not only gave the opportunity, but he urged her to accept the invitation.

III. Rebecca's Relatives Begging for Postponement of Action (v. 55). They did not object to her going sometime, but they desired that she postpone action for a time. What folly to remain and water sheep when she had the opportunity to become the bride of a rich man's son.

What folly for sinners to remain servants in the world when they have the privilege of becoming the bride of Christ.

IV.—Rebecca's Glorious Decision. (v. 55).

When the decision was referred to Rebecca she said, "I will go." Good judgment would not allow her to refuse nor delay.

V. The Meeting of Isaac and Rebecca (vv. 64-67).

Isaac was waiting for the return of the servant with the woman who was to be his wife. Isaac was joined to her in marriage, loved her, and was comforted in her after his mother's death.

Spirit of Christ.

The longer you read the Bible the more you will like it; it will grow sweeter and sweeter; the more you get into the spirit of it the more you will get into the spirit of Christ.—Romaine.

The Cross Is Peace.

The Cross is peace, and that sums up the past.
The Cross is joy and that my future need but simple faith, faith that lasts.
The hope that liberates and overcomes.

Myrtle M. Helfter,
Administratrix.

Alvin L. Little, Attorney.

Versatile Windmill.

A windmill in Europe grinds grain to flour for a baker and then mixes and kneads it into dough.

FOR SALE

A good farm in Hopewell Township, containing 170 acres, 100 acres cleared, balance well timbered, good buildings, slate roofs. Bank Barn, 30 x 18. Large Silo, good soft water. Tenant House with six rooms. 1 1/2 miles from Cypher Station. Very convenient to church and school.

TATE & CESSNA

Real Estate Agents
Room Seven, Kidenour Block,
BEDFORD, PENNA.

S. E. Blackburn

'Practical Surveyor'
New Paris,
Pa.

Terrible Sores

No matter How Chronic, Ed. D. Heckerman Guarantees San Cura Ointment to Give Relief and Often Permanent Cure.

My daughter was troubled for over a year with a fever sore on her leg, and was helpless in bed for three months. To the great surprise of all, including the four doctors who had attended her, San Cura Ointment healed the great sore in less than six weeks.—J. D. Hood, Townville, Pa.

Karl C. Banks, of the Atlantic Refining Co., of Pittsburgh, had a sore on his ankle for a year. He doctored, and tried various remedies without relief. He says: "San Cura Ointment worked like a charm; reduced the swelling and healed the sore in two weeks."

Bear in mind, that besides sores San Cura Ointment is used with great success in eczema, boils, carbuncles, salt rheum, tetter, also itching, bleeding and protruding piles. In cases of burns, scalds, cuts and bruises, San Cura is most valuable. The price is only 30c, 60c and \$1.20 a jar, and Ed. D. Heckerman guarantees it.

HECKMAN SOAP

If you want a lovely complexion, with soft, velvety skin, free from pimples and blackheads, use San Cura Soap, the great antiseptic and skin purifier. 25 cents a cake at Ed. D. Heckerman's.

WANTED:—Two men and two women to pick apples at once. Good wages paid. Address or phone

Kie E. Brown,

WM. COOK & SONS

say we are pleased to state we consider RAT SNAP is without doubt the finest rat and mouse exterminator we have ever used. It does all you claim and more too. Four sizes, 25c, 50c, \$1.00 and \$3.00.

Sold by Metzgar Hardware Co.

LAND ADVERTISED

Notice is hereby given that my land is advertised against all hunters and that any one found trespassing thereon will be dealt with according to law.

Raymond Figard,

Six Mile Run, Pa.

Broadtop Township.

Oct. 18, 3t.

PUBLISHER'S STATEMENT

Statement of the Ownership, Management etc, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, of Bedford Gazette published weekly at Bedford, Pennsylvania, for April 1918.

Editor, Managing Editor, Business Manager, Publisher and Owner, Victor E. P. Barkman, Bedford Pennsylvania.

Known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders holding one per cent, or more of total amount of bonds mortgages, or other securities, None.

(Signed) VICTOR E. P. BARKMAN.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 8th day of October 1918.

J. S. Blymer,
Justice of the Peace.

My commission expires first Monday of January, 1922.
October 18 and 25.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE

Estate of Lewis Benna, late of Harrison Township, Bedford County, Pa., Deceased.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make prompt payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to

George W. Benna,
Tillman Benna,
Administrators.

Mann's Choice, Pa.
D. C. Reiley, Attorney.
Oct. 25, 6t.

HOGWALLOW NEWS

DUNK BOTTS, Regular Correspondent.

Some Where, Oct. 1918

The Rainsburg Preacher will have for his sermon subject next Sunday "Sin". A large crowd is expected to be present as they want to hear what he has to say about some of the citizens who have been too covetous.

It is expected that the appearance of Bedford will be greatly improved as soon as frost comes and kills the weeds in the alleys.

The new building ruling by the government was a severe blow to the anticipations of Dan Kinser. He says he does not see how he can get along with the old building he now occupies and will take the matter up with them and demand that the ruling be suspended in his case and get busy and build up at once before the old ones fall down.

Geo. Knisely of Queen who eats at the Claysburg restaurant when he goes there, says it must get awfully monotonous to the cook in a restaurant to have to cook the same line of food in the same way and with the same flavor, every day in the year.

Some of the Pavia girls seem inclined to wear waists that are really a little beyond the corporate limits, while others cling to the old fashion of remaining within the jurisdiction of prudence.

One time a dog passed a cow that was eating hay. Now the dog was mean. He would raid hen's nests, steal foods from the family table in in unguarded moments and commit many other unconventional depredations. The cow knew this, but when he did not bother the hay she was eating she concluded that he was a very kind dog. But the dog had no appetite for hay! Moral: Should a person get praise for not doing a thing he has no inclination to do?

The Hogwallow News announces

CHICHESTER'S PILLS
THE DIAMOND BRAND
Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World.
Sold everywhere. In boxes, 10c., 25c.

W. K. Sproule, Jr. Assistant Cashier,
Columbia National Bank,
Indianapolis, Indiana

Says: We were bothered quite a little by rats in our basement, destroying our stationery, but after distributing your RAT SNAP very thoroughly, we are pleased to report that we are no longer bothered with them. Four sizes, 25c, 50c, \$1.00 and \$3.00.

Sold by Metzgar Hardware Co.

THE CHEERFUL CHERUB
I really am in love at last.
I feel my life expanding.
You'll notice after this my verse.
Is much more understanding.

First Artesian Well.

The first artesian well to be bored in Europe of which data is available is the tube well at Grenelle, in France, which was sunk by the French government between 1834 and 1842, in the hope of obtaining a sufficient supply of water for Paris. The depth is 1,798 feet, at which level a prolific supply of water was reached.

Tropical Fruits in Venezuela.

All sorts of tropical fruits, such as oranges, limes, bananas, plantains, mangoes, pawpaw, etc., and all sorts of vegetables are grown in Venezuela in sufficient quantities for local market, where they are very cheap, but none is being exported from this district.

Too Much Thought of Self.

"Sometimes," said Uncle Eben, "a man thinks so much about his own comfort that he makes himself puffy and miserable."

Just a Business Deal.

Dorothy said to her mother: "I went three errands yesterday, and you promised me two cents, but if you haven't any change today we'll settle it for one cent."

that it will suspend publication temporarily until the editor can get out and reorganize his business. The last subscriber he had on his list came in a few days ago and had his paper stopped and all the advertisers dropped out some time ago. The editor says he cannot run under such conditions. He will see if he can get some more subscribers and induce the advertisers to renew advertising.

When an ant meets an obstruction in its pathway it either crawls over or goes around but never turns back.

Eli Weimer says the toad frog may not have a soul, but it has a carcass that will lie around in a mummified state for a long time after the frog proper is no more.

The Hogwallow railroad is planning to go into the hands of the receiver as soon as the locomotive now in use gets a little older.

The conductor of the Hogwallow to Everett train has the "flu" and the engineer is now doing the whole job. He has made a sort of cashiers window of the engine cab window and those wishing to ride on the train just pass the money through the window to him and help themselves on the train. There is some talk of the management making this sort of system permanent and dispensing with the services of the conductor altogether.

Some time ago a red faced fellow came up to the Gazette job rooms and asked if his friend was there. Noticing his condition, we replied that he wasn't, when he inquired. Why isn't this the Electric Light Office? We informed him it wasn't. Mystery: How did that fellow ever manage to get up too flights of stairs, and down again without injuring himself.

EXECUTORS SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

The undersigned executors of the last will and testament of Levi Shaffer, late of Schellsburg Borough deceased by virtue of the order and decree of the Orphan's Court of Bedford County will expose to public sale at the farm of decedent situate in Napier Township, on Friday November 8th, 1918, at 2 P. M. the following described real estate: All that certain tract of land situate in the Township of Napier aforesaid adjoining land of George Biesel on the north and east lands of John Bence on the south and lands of Solomon Miller on the west, containing 140 acres, more or less and having thereon erected a two story weatherboarded dwelling house with slate roof, bank barn, corn crib and other outbuildings.

Terms of sale: 10 per cent of bid at the time the property is struck off and the balance in cash on confirmation of sale and delivery of the deed.

Barbara Ellen Shaffer,
Levi Irvin Shaffer,
V. Blair Shaffer,
Executors.

B. F. Madore, Attorney.
Oct. 18, 3th.

Thing to Be Feared.

"No, the fear of falling never enters my head," said the aviator to his gaping hearers. "What scares me is the danger of stalling my engine about two miles up and not being able to get down."

The Bath Habit.

In the eighteenth century the bath was a season's event, and soap was almost a thing unknown. It was scarcely ever used, or at least infrequently. It was by no means indispensable as a toilet necessity. And most of us can recall the time, nudes an exchange, when Saturday night was religiously dedicated to the weekly bath. That is why we all appreciate the story of the woman who wrote her friend: "We just moved into a new apartment. It has the cutest bathtub. I can hardly wait until Saturday night."

Truly King of Birds.

"Our national bird, the bald eagle, wild in its native haunts, is so large, so majestic, and flies with an evidence of so enormous strength, that one is impressed with the thought that here is the king of birds," writes T. Gilbert Pearson of the Audubon society. "On one occasion while eating my lunch in the shade of a little bush on a Southern prairie, I saw one carry off a lamb."

When They Are Satisfied.

A woman never feels dressed up unless she feels uncomfortable.—Idaho Statesman.

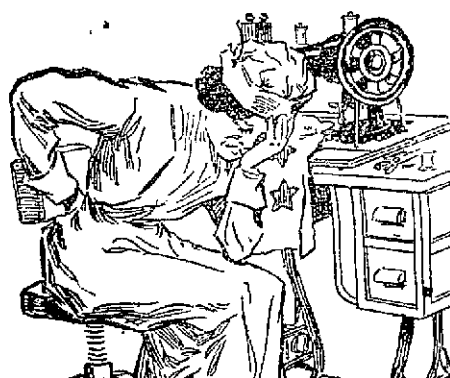
HAVE YOU A BAD BACK?

I. You Have, the Statement of this Bedford Resident Will Interest You

Does your back ache, night and day; Hinder work; destroy your rest? Does it stab you through and through When you stoop or lift or bend? Then your kidneys may be weak. Often backache is the clue. Just to give you further proof, The kidney action may be wrong. If attention is not paid, More distress will soon appear. Headaches, dizzy spells and nerves, Uric acid and its ills. Make the burden worse and worse. Liniments and plasters can't Reach the inward cause at all; Help the kidneys—use the pills. Bedford folks have tried and proved. What they say you can believe. Read this Bedford woman's account. See her, ask her, if you doubt.

Mrs. John Harnishlager, 33 E. John St., says: "I have used Doan's Kidney Pills for backaches and kidney weakness and they benefited me more than any other medicine I have ever used."

60c. at all dealers. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y.



Your Labor Counts—every ounce of work you do helps some soldier who is fighting over there! This war is being fought as truly in the household and in the work-shop as it is in the trenches.

Some of our American women are borne down physically and mentally, by the weaknesses of their sex. They suffer from backache, dragging sensation, bearing-down pains, very nervous and pain in top of head. If they ask their neighbors they will be told to take a Favorite Prescription of Dr. Pierce's which has been so well and favorably known for the past half century.

Weak women should try it now. Don't wait! Today is the day to begin. This temperance tonic and nerve will bring vim, vigor and vitality. Send Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., 10c. for trial pkg. tablets.



more able to enjoy life. I can work without pain or that weak and tired feeling."—Mrs. D. H. Harnishlager, 4th St. and Highland Ave.

THE CALL TO ACTION
KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT
2 IN 1 SHOE POLISHES
LIQUIDS AND PASTES. FOR BLACK, WHITE, TAN, DARK BROWN OR OX-BLOOD SHOES. PRESERVE THE LEATHER.
THE F. F. DALLEY CORPORATION, LIMITED, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Here's a Hard One.

We have been asked so many amazing questions by readers that it is a little difficult to pick out the craziest. One, however, which remains indelibly on our memory was: "Whether a chimera buzzing in a vacuum would be able to devour second intentions?" What do you think about it?

Optimistic Thought.

A good judge will decide according to justice and right in preference to strict law.

KELLOGH'S Vegetable Liver Chocolates

INFLUENZA.

Influenza is an epidemic disease with cold in the head, pains over the body, fever and other uncomfortable symptoms.

TREATMENT

As a preventative, the nostrils should be sprayed four or five times a day with Dobells solution. Keep the bowels well regulated with a vegetable laxative.

KELLOGH'S VEGETABLE LIVER CHOCOLATES are highly recommended, being purely vegetable will not gripe or nauseate, and are endorsed as an excellent and harmless laxative.

Guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS OR SENT ON RECEIPT OF PRICE



Catarrhal Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure catarrhal deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. Catarrhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Many cases of deafness are caused by catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Medicine acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Catarrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Medicine. Circulars free. All Druggists, 75c.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Concerning Eggs.

The word egg occurs six times in the Old and once in the New Testament. Deuteronomy, 22:6; Job, 6:6, and 39:14; Isaiah, 10:15, and 59:5; Jeremiah 17:11, and Luke 11:12. Job 6:6, asks: "Can that which is unsavory be eaten without salt? or is there any taste in the white of an egg?"

To Complete the Illusion.

She—"No, you are too poor. If I washed dishes for a man it might make him look upon me as a servant." He—"Oh, no; you'd have to break them to do that."

Women who are losing weight and energy—who look pale and feel languid—need the healthful effects of

Beecham's Pills

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 10c., 25c.

SCHELLSBURG

Mr. and Mrs. Upton Brant of Dry Ridge spent Saturday night and Sunday with Mrs. Annie Culp.

Mr. J. P. Statler and family of Somerset were week end guests of H. P. and Miss Kate Williams. Hunters were very plentiful in this section.

Miss Lemon and father, Misses Pansy Jones and Edith McIninch of Pittsburgh were visitors of Mrs. J. E. McIninch the week end.

Little George, son of Charles and Pearl Colvin died on Thursday of

Pneumonia, at the home of his grand parents Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Colvin and was buried on Saturday. He had been sick for quite a while of Spinal Meningitis but had recovered of that when he took the "flu" which turned into pneumonia. He was an unusually bright and lovable child and will be greatly missed by his parents and grand-parents. One sister Mary Bell also survives him. He was laid to rest in the Chestnut Ridge cemetery.



Some Weather!

Last winter was a record breaker. This year it may be the same. Who knows? Are you prepared to keep warm no matter how hard the wind blows or how low the thermometer goes?

Better conserve your coal by using a Perfection Oil Heater. The Perfection is safe and it will keep any room in the house warm and comfortable in the most severe weather.

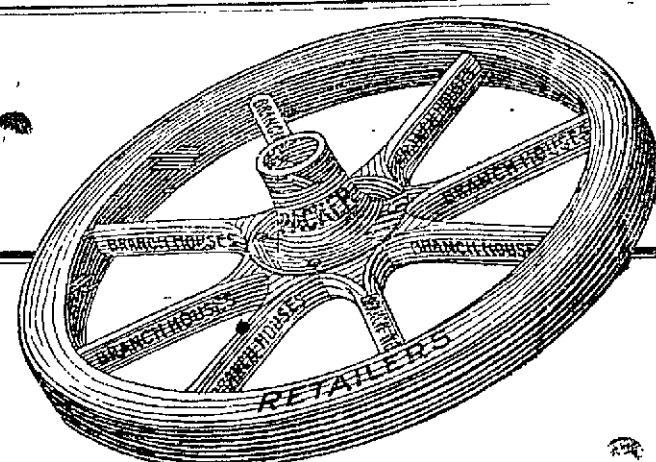
And, you will save money, for a Perfection burns an economical fuel. But be particular what kind of kerosene you use.

ATLANTIC Rayolight

is made by a special refining process which gives it exceptional burning, heating and lighting qualities. It does not smoke, give off unpleasant odors or char the wick. Ask for it by name.

It's natural to put things off, but don't wait to buy your Perfection Oil Heater. Get it from your dealer now. They are reasonably priced —\$5.65 to \$10.00.

The Atlantic Refining Company
Everywhere in Pennsylvania and Delaware



"Spokes"—and the Swift "Wheel"

What would you consumers think of a wheel without spokes?

What would you think of a man who would take any or all of the spokes out of a wheel to make it run better?

Swift & Company's business of getting fresh meat to you is a wheel, of which the packing plant is only the hub. Retail dealers are the rim—and Swift & Company Branch Houses are the spokes.

The hub wouldn't do the wheel much good and you wouldn't have much use for hub or rim if it weren't for the spokes that fit them all together to make a wheel of it.

Swift & Company Branch Houses are placed, after thorough investigation, in centers where they can be successfully operated and do the most good for the most people at the least possible cost.

Each "spoke" is in charge of a man who knows that he is there to keep you supplied at all times with meat, sweet and fresh; and who knows that if he doesn't do it, his competitor will.

How much good would the hub and the rim of the Swift "wheel" do you if the spokes were done away with?



Swift & Company, U. S. A.



Bride of Battle

A Romance of the AMERICAN ARMY FIGHTING on the BATTLEFIELDS of FRANCE



By VICTOR ROUSSEAU

This is a story of two American wars. It begins with the assault of the American forces upon the Spanish defenders of Santiago in the days of '98 and the scenes of the closing chapters are laid upon the steel-swept fields of France where the soldiers of the great republic of the western world are battling the foes of humanity and civilization.

Intrigue, mystery, chivalry, love, feats of bravery on the field of honor—all these elements are interwoven in a story that mystifies and grips and thrills.

This first up-to-the-minute novel of the new America—the America upon whose arms rests the fate of the world—will appear as a serial in this paper, beginning in an early issue.

Watch for the Opening Installment

PENNSYLVANIA

NEWS IN BRIEF

Allentown retail butchers have formed an organization and have agreed not to open their stores on Sundays.

A big plot of ground has been purchased along the Susquehanna river for the building of a municipal park at Liverpool.

Twenty-six tons of waste paper were collected in Reading, valued at \$402, for the benefit of the Belgian clothing fund.

Henry E. Bodine has resigned as manager of the Altoona chamber of commerce to accept a similar post at Fort Wayne, Ind.

Lawless Gongarm died from burns received at the Bethlehem Steel Works when he fell into a hole containing red-hot metal.

For the first time in the history of the borough Liverpool has electric street lights. The wiring work has just been completed.

Meals were furnished to 443 persons at the funeral of the late Elias S. Seaman, of Bally, and 400 automobiles were counted at the church.

Twenty-five congregations were represented at the organization meeting of Allentown's Federation of Churches, which elected Herbert W. Elvidge president.

William Constable, aged sixty-three, head sacristan of the West Side Moravian church, South Bethlehem, was killed by a fall from a roof, where he was repairing a chimney.

Between sixty and seventy Americans struck at the plant of the Nazareth Portland Cement company because several foreigners employed there refused to buy Liberty Bonds.

Found wandering aimlessly around the street by Chief of Police McLaughlin, of Mahanoy City, Mary Zuhra, forty years old, died of influenza when taken to the police station for treatment.

Because of the shortage of labor, John Able, aged nineteen, and William Jones, aged seventeen, have been placed in charge of the Northampton traction company's power station at Belfast.

Mr. and Mrs. Levi Kempt, of New Cumberland, observed their fiftieth wedding anniversary. Their wedding trip fifty years ago consisted of a buggy trip through Lancaster, Lebanon and Dauphin counties.

Miss Helfrich, teacher of chemistry, and Helen Swartz, a senior, were injured during the course of an experiment in Carlisle when an explosion occurred. The former was burned about the arms and hands and the latter about the face.

Simon Miller, of Klinesville, last summer discovered a twin head of cabbage in his garden. One head he labeled "Germany" and the other "United States." The German head burst, and Miller thinks this is an ill omen and means that Germany will fall to pieces and lose the war.

Robert Garroway, janitor at the Martin Gantz public school building, New Castle, is quarantined at his home, suffering with smallpox. Four school workers and janitors who had visited him were ordered vaccinated immediately, and others who have been in contact were ordered to get vaccinated immediately.

Learning of the proceeding just in time to reach Carlisle and identify himself in court, William Seavers, formerly of Southampton township, escaped being declared legally dead, and secured a share in his father's estate. He has been away from home for nineteen years, and proceedings were begun to have him declared legally dead.

Two Mahanoy Plane saloonkeepers, Michael Smith and Paul Mercilla, were arrested by state police on a charge of violating the state board of health edict regarding keeping their places closed during the epidemic. They were fined \$50 after a hearing before Justice Purnell. Several men in the places at the time of the raid were fined \$5 each.

Donning overalls and working men's attire, Cambrai Steel officials and their clerical force are relieving the shortage of labor at the mills by working from ten to twelve hours on Sundays. These men, unused to physical labor, are unloading cars, shoveling sand, and one "gag" is reported having satisfactorily mopped up a dismantled furnace in Johnstown.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE GREAT WAR

Germany, Admittedly Defeated, Is Now Squirming to Prevent Utter Disaster.

GREAT CIVIL UPHEAVAL ON

Austria and Turkey Ready to Quit—Huns, Forced by Allies, Begin General Retreat From Belgium—Still Resisting Fiercely in Champagne.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Squirming, dodging, wailing, the German imperial government seemed last week to be on its last leg. Thick and fast came the rumors of unconditional surrender and of the abdication of the kaiser, and though these were unconfirmed or contradicted as fast as they came out, enough authentic news seeped through the veil of secrecy to show that things were in a desperate state in Germany. Its peace trap was sprung harmlessly by President Wilson when, in reply to what at first glance looked like full acceptance of his terms, he told the government flatly that only absolute capitulation would be considered and that the allies would not listen at all while the Huns occupied allied territory and continued to perpetrate outrages on land and sea. Any persons who may have had doubts concerning the firmness of the president's will and purpose were joyfully reassured, and the answer created consternation in Berlin. The German press admitted that it was a great blow to their rising hopes of peace, and the ruling minds of the empire began to try to find some other way of escape from the desperate situation. As a preliminary, some democratizing amendments to the constitution were adopted or proposed, notably one taking from the emperor the right to declare war. The power of the Junkers was sapped, together with that of their war lord. There was, indeed, evidence that a civil upheaval of extraordinary proportions was beginning which, even more than the great military reverses, would bring on a debacle for Germany.

The governments, the fighting forces and the civilian peoples of all the allied nations made it absolutely plain that Germany could not obtain the "peace without humiliation" which it is seeking. Nowhere among them is found any sentiment of pity for either the brutal soldiery that has ravished the earth or the people who have supported and rejoiced over the inhumanity of the armed forces. The demand for exact justice is universal outside the lands of the offenders. It would not be in the least surprising if the prediction made in these columns many months ago were fulfilled, namely, that one of the conditions of peace will be that Germany surrender the kaiser and other instigators and perpetrators of frightfulness for personal punishment. With this spirit prevailing among the now victorious allies, what chance has Germany for peace without humiliation?

The abdication of the kaiser, which after all would be but incidental, was considered likely, and it was reported that he intended to step down in favor of Prince William Frederick, oldest son of the crown prince, who is only twelve years old.

President Wilson delayed his reply to the peace proposals of Austria-Hungary and Turkey, probably in order that the truth about their hopeless situation might sink into their minds, and reports showed they were realizing the facts and beginning to act accordingly. The break-up of the dual kingdom became more imminent, the Hungarians openly declaring their intention to separate from Austria, the Poles, Croats and Bohemians boldly coming out for independence. The government made despairing plans to hold the empire together in the form of a confederation of the various nationalities, but this did not seem to interest the peoples who have suffered so long

under Austrian domination. Baron Burian, admitting the central powers no longer had a chance of achieving a military decision, plastered President Wilson with flattery, declaring that his humanitarian policies were fully accepted by Austria-Hungary.

It was taken for granted that Turkey, under the leadership of Izzet Pasha, the new grand vizier, was about ready to make a separate peace. In the effort to hold her in line, the German Black sea fleet was sent to Constantinople and the government was warned that the first step toward breaking away from the alliance with Germany would be the signal for a bombardment of the city. Despite the presence of the warships, 20 in number, a revolution broke out in Constantinople against the Young Turks, whose power had not been wholly broken by the change in cabinet.

Roumania, which has been frankly looking for a chance to get into the war again, may have the opportunity very soon. Already the inhabitants of the northern part of the country, in the province of Moldavia, have risen in armed revolt against the Austro-German forces of occupation.

On the western battle front the great event of the week was the smashing drive of the allies in Flanders by which in a few days the Belgian seaports held by the Huns were practically cut off and the Germans were forced back rapidly almost to the Dutch frontier. This drive, made mostly by the British and Belgians, was directed toward Bruges and Ghent. In quick succession Roulers, Menin, Leendelede and other towns were captured; Wednesday night the British occupied Courtrai, and on Thursday the city of Lille was taken by them. The Belgians took Thourout, and moved ahead rapidly to Bruges, which they occupied with little opposition. At the same time the British were entering Ostend, and a few hours later King Albert and Queen Elizabeth were in that famous town which for years had been one of the chief U-boat bases of the Huns. Zeebrugge, also, it was said, was being evacuated as fast as possible, and the Germans in the strip of Belgium between Bruges and the Holland border were making strenuous efforts to get out of the bottle neck. There was only one practicable road for them, and that was under the constant fire from the Belgian batteries.

Having given up Lille, which they did not destroy, according to new orders from the army command, the Huns were next forced to get out of Douai, and the process of flattening out the salient proceeded merrily. It appeared likely the Germans would continue their retirement until they were on the line Antwerp-Namur-Mezieres-Metz. This, of course, meant a tremendous retreat on a very wide front and would not be at all easy of accomplishment while Marshal Foch was unrelentingly hammering at them in every sector. From the coast to La Cateau the withdrawal was being carried on so rapidly that at this writing no adequate guess could be made as to its full extent. The abandonment of the Belgian coast by the Huns meant that allied commerce was freed in great part from the U-boat peril and that air raids on England could no longer be carried out with ease. The allies captured vast stores and many heavy guns in Belgium.

Having forced the Huns out of Laon and La Fere, the French maintained a steady pressure on both sides of the waning salient there, making progress that was continuous, though not rapid because of the increased resistance of the enemy. As the Handling line of refuge was approached, in the region of Rethel, an important German railway supply station on the Aisne, it became apparent that the Huns intended to try to hold that line for a time. From Rethel almost to Verdun the French and American armies fought continuously, driving the Germans back across the Grand Pre-Vouziers road and up both sides of the Meuse. The Yankees took Grand Pre, on the northern bank of the Aisne river north of the Argonne forest, through which they had fought their way so bravely and doggedly. The place, though but a small village, is of great strategic importance, being the junction of the railways feeding a large part of the

German armies. Immense numbers of machine guns, with some artillery, constituted most of the Hun resistance in this region. Such counter-attacks by infantry as were made were rather feeble and easily beaten off.

The defense in general, however, was powerful, and it is evident that the German command attaches great importance to holding back the Americans as much as possible in the Verdun region. Every foot gained here by the allies weakens the hold of the Germans on the invaluable coal and iron fields of the Briey basin northeast of Verdun. It looks as though the Germans were reconciled to retiring from Belgium and France, but would hang on to the Briey fields to the last moment. Such a course would be justified by their greatly depleted stores of material. They are running short especially of metal for guns and ammunition.

In Italy, the Austrians have been attempting very little of late, probably because they hope soon to be out of the war; but in Albania and Serbia the allies are keeping them on the jump. Italians, Serbs, French, British and Greeks all are taking whacks at them, and at last reports they had been driven far north of Nish, which was captured by the Serbs, to whom it belongs. In Albania the Austrians evacuated their great naval base of Durazzo, which had been largely destroyed by a naval raid the previous week.

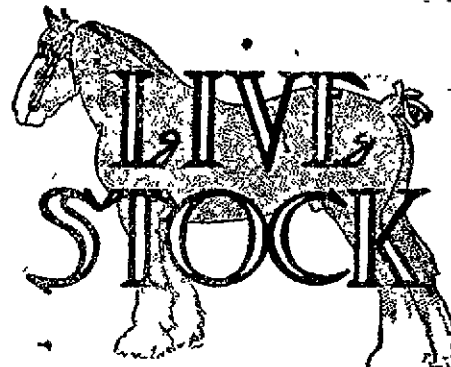
Little news came from General Allenby's army in Palestine, which probably was resting after its gallant and successful campaign against the Turks. But word was received that Beirut, the Turkish base on the Mediterranean, had been captured, following which Baalbek Tripoli and Homs were occupied.

Bolshevik forces in eastern Russia have been greatly strengthened of late and are reported to be pressing back the Czech-Slovak troops there. The latter have appealed for help from the allies, and it may be that troops from the Siberian expedition have been sent to their relief. Meantime the allied forces in north Russia, including a considerable American contingent, are fighting their way along both banks of the Volga in the direction of Wolsk, northeast of Vologda. Their progress has been difficult, for the bolsheviks have been making heavy attacks and keeping the expedition under almost constant bombardment. On the river the enemy has gunboats, protected by mine fields and small islands, and the shells from these do considerable damage. The allies, however, are getting along fairly well there and are confident and cheerful.

Lenine and Trotsky are reported to have had a violent quarrel, the premier having accused the foreign minister of fostering a counter-revolution. Lenine again has been attacked by an assassin, this time being shot in the shoulder.

The Finns seem to be getting themselves into a peculiar position. First they elected as their King Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse, brother-in-law of the kaiser, whereupon France broke off the semi-official relations that had existed with Finland. Next the Finns formally requested Germany to withdraw all her troops from their country. The substitution of a monarchy for a republic was really the work of the Finnish diet, not of the people, and it may not stand.

John D. Ryan, director of the American air service, on his return from Europe, made the welcome announcement that unification of operation, and to a great extent of production of aircraft, had been agreed upon by the allies. He also told of the splendid work of the American aviators and of the success and popularity of the American De Havilland planes and the Liberty motors. Another cheerful piece of news concerning aeronautics was disclosed by Maj. A. Cushman Rice, this being that the allies had worked out a practically perfected wireless telephone device which will enable the allied airmen to fly over the German lines and territory in immense fleets, all the planes directed by the voice of the commander. This, he says, will sweep the Huns from the sky and entirely put out the eyes of their artillery.

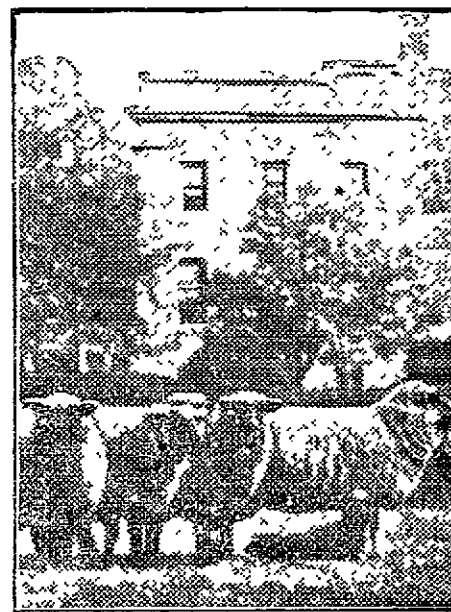


GRAZING WHITE HOUSE LAWN

President Wilson Sets Example Which Might Be Followed by Owners of Large Grass Plots.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

When a flock of sheep appeared not long ago on the green sward of the White House grounds, a desire to "match the President" in helping to increase the country's mutton and wool supply was manifested by many persons whose responsibility covered big lawns, golf courses and city parks. Many public parks, golf courses, and private lawns in the country may be so situated that they can profitably be made to serve as grazing grounds for sheep. It is believed that their use for grazing sheep would have not only a sentimental value but a practical one. But owners and persons charged with the care of such property are advised to investigate the matter thoroughly before they embark in the enterprise of raising sheep. Sheep raising involves much more than placing the animals in good pasture. It has its technical side, and at present, when every pound of wool and every pound of meat is needed, it is felt that experience bought at the price of either wool



or meat would be too costly. The animal husbandry division of the department of agriculture will answer requests for information from persons who desire to raise sheep, and has a number of publications on the subject available for free distribution.

Sheep now cost approximately three times as much as in normal times. Good commercial sheep at present sell for from \$16 to \$20 a head.

In any sheep enterprise provision must be made for the guarding or fencing in of the flock, for not only are the animals prone to stray from home pastures, but they are favored prey for dogs, which annually inflict great losses on the industry. Winter care must be provided for, and feed and sheltered quarters must be available in cold weather. Persons who desire to raise sheep are advised to enter the industry with a view of staying for several years at least. The gross annual returns from the ewes of breeding age may be expected to range from \$8 to \$15 a head, depending upon the percentage of lambs raised, the weight of the fleece and the value of these products. The fleece from one sheep averages five to eight pounds and is now selling for from 50 to 65 cents a pound. The ewes with good management will each raise a lamb. The lambs at five months will weigh approximately 60 pounds and will be worth 15 cents a pound and over. The useful life of a sheep is about six years.

Flocks of sheep have been maintained in public parks in New York and Boston, and a flock once was grazed on the grounds around the Washington monument in the capital. The use of sheep in lawns and parks has been extensive in England. The labor-saving value of sheep is important, for they are neat and effective grass cutters. Sometimes, too, they eat shrubbery and flowers, but this danger can be met by a watchful shepherd or other safeguards.

CARE ABOUT WATER TROUGHS

Puddle Around Watering Place Is Disagreeable to Sight and Smell—Also Breeds Flies.

There is no need to run so much water into the watering trough that it slops over and forms a puddle all about the trough. Under the constant tramping of animals it is not long before the surroundings assume the consistency of thin porridge. This is not only disagreeable to sight and smell but it shows slight consideration for sanitation. Flies in large numbers are to be seen about such a place. A few hours later they may be inspecting the food on one's table. As it is remembered that liquid filth is always a source of more danger to human health than where it is bone dry.

Feed Little Pigs Separately.

As soon as the pigs will eat, which is usually at four or five weeks of age, they should be fed separately from their dam.